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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1876. NO. 120.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Bill Number Twenty-four Withdrawn.

NO PURDON'S DIGESTS FOR MEMBERS.

Reform School Committee Changed.

Investigation to Begin Next Monday.

Numerous Bills Passed First, Second and Third Readings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 25, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

A number of petitions were read and appropriately referred, and a number of bills were reported favorably from committees.

The following bills were read in place:

Act providing for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth of a proposition for the removal of the Capital of the State to the city of Philadelphia.

Act increasing the capital stock of fire and marine insurance companies.

Act to amend and revise the penal law.

Act for the erection of a new State penitentiary and the removal of the Eastern State Penitentiary from Philadelphia.

To further define the duties of the Auditor General.

Limiting the time for entering judgments on warrants of attorney, amicable actions or agreements to confess or revive judgment.

To expedite the settlement of decedents' estates.

The following bill was considered on third reading, but was laid over to be printed:

"Supplementary act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane into hospitals."

Bills on second reading:

Act relating to judicial sales and the prepervation of liens of mortgages. Agreed to.

A t to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies. On motion of Mr. Davis postponed.

To provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipality or incorporated districts, evidenced by bonds or certificates issued prior to the 20th day of April, 1874. Agreed to.

Supplementary act fixing and regulating the terms of members of councils and other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors elected by the people, etc.

Authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge. Passed.

To provide for the erection of watering troughs on public roads.

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Laid over for amendment.

Bills on first reading:

Relative to the paying of streets in cities and to provide for the manner of payment therefor. Indefinitely postponed. [The above bill has greatly agitated the good people of Allegheny city, and at their request was finally withdrawn.]

To create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases. Passed.

Defining the rights and obligations of corporations formed under the laws of other States.

To authorize and empower county commissioners to contract for the purchase, use and control of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets and for the abolition of tolls thereon.

Relating to the registration of births and marriages in the cities. Agreed to.

Relating to the appointment of auditors by the courts of the Commonwealth. Agreed to.

Authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for attendance of jurors in the several courts. Agreed to.

Regulating passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length. Agreed to.

Authorizing counties, cities of this Commonwealth, of the third class, to fill vacancies in the offices of City Controller and City Treasurer. Agreed to.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of disputes and difficulties between employers and employees in the coal business of the Commonwealth, to report such legislation as they deem most effectual for the speedy adjustment and settlement of said disputes. Agreed to.

Act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines. Agreed to.

Prescribing how employees of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal and the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services. Agreed to.

Promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania. Adreed to.

The Governor nominated the following, who were confirmed by the Senate:

Notaries Public—Louis Lauin, Pittsburgh; W. J. Curran, Pittsburgh. James B. Cagle, Pittsburgh; S. A. Will, Pittsburgh; William Jackson, Pittsburgh; H. Richard Davis, Allegheny City; Andrew B. Howland, Titusville; Eli Hewitt, Uniontown.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M. and proceeded to the consideration of bills on third reading, as follows:

Joint resolution providing for the purchase of Purdon's Digest. Mr. Hasson moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, viz., to limit the number of copies to be purchased to fifty. Mr. Wolfe moved to amend by going into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. Accepted and then disagreed to. The joint resolution was reported to be —yeas 72, nays 83. Those writing here for Purdon's Digest will remember that members get none.

Act fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under the compulsory arbitration laws. Not agreed to.

Act enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sale of real estate encumbered by liens. Passed finally.

Act conferring jurisdiction on the Courts of Common Pleas in cases of mandamus against State officers. Passed finally.

Supplementary act relating to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, amending the 11th section thereof so as to assign a part of the revenue derived from the tax on the capital stock of corporations of the Commonwealth to the sinking fund and part thereof to the general fund. Passed finally.

The following bills passed first reading:

Act to provide for the equalization of taxes on machinery of this Commonwealth.

Act authorizing the payment of unexpended balances of bounty funds into the treasury of the school fund of the district in which such bounty funds were raised.

Act to amend and revise the penal laws.

Act in relation to appeals from judgments of justices of the peace and aldermen for wages of manual labor.

Act to enable the common council of cities of the third-class to designate work on public improvements for vagrants and persons imprisoned for violation of city ordinances.

Act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of medical sciences.

Act to regulate the practice of dentisty and to protect the people against empiricism.

Act authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises.

Act to provide for running and marking county lines.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize and require auditors to make public an annual statement of receipts and expenditures of county commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors of the several townships and boroughs within the Commonwealth and designate a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts."

Act providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads.

Act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats.

Act fixing the compensation of township officers.

Act to determine the residence of owners and occupants of land when the dividing line between a township and borough passes through the mansion house, and prescribing the duties of assessors in such cases.

The House then resumed consideration of the Judges' Salary bill.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, moved to amend by allowing Judges of the Supreme Court, in addition to their salaries, a mileage of twenty cents for every mile traveled in the performance of their duties. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Wolfe moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary General. Not agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

The committee of the House to investigate the Reform School of Morganza was somewhat changed to-day. Mr. Thornton has been substituted for Mr. Spang, who could not attend. Mr. Findley, of Crawford county, is substituted for Mr. Douglass, who is sick at present. The committee leaves here next Sunday night, and will commence the investigation on Monday morning next, at the House of Refuge at Manchester.

Victor E. Piollet addressed the members in the Hall of the House to-night, asking an appropriation of $50,000 for Centennial buildings for State Grangers' purposes.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition, signed by a large number of ladies, asking that a government be established in the District of Columbia which would confer upon women the right to vote. Mr. SARGENT alluded to Wyoming, where woman suffrage was indorsed by the judiciary, press and people generally. He knew of no better place to make this experiment than the capital of the nation, and asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, to be considered in connection with any bill to provide a government for the District. It was referred.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolutions to print 500 copies of the Army Register, and the same number of copies of the Naval Register for 1875. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the aggregate number of organized militia of the several States. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire and report whether existing railroads running into the District of Columbia impede the avenues, streets and public grounds in Washington through which they pass; whether the roads have acquired any right to the use of the same, and the extent of such right; and what measures are necessary to secure the surrender of such right; and also as to the expediency of changing the location of the depots of said railroads in Washington. Agreed to.

By Mr. MORRILL.—To establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of public land to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Referred.

By Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin—To authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi from some feasible point in the Crosse country, Wisconsin, to some feasible point in Houston county, Minnesota. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY submitted an amendment declaring that the commission shall be appointed for the purpose of obtaining information which may serve as a guide to the system of legislation best fitted for the District of Columbia, the several Territories of the United States and such other subjects of legislation of Congress, in reference to the question of revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic and fermented liquors and the effect of the use of such liquors upon the morals or welfare of the people within such district, Territories and places. The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance on the 21st of January were also concurred in, and the bill passed, as amended—ayes 37, nays 20—Messrs. Booth and Withers voting with the Republicans in favor of the bill.

Mr. HARVEY called up the Senate bill to confirm the pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Department. Mr. HARVEY spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, and quoted from several decisions of the Supreme Court against the rights of settlers, which he said were erroneous and the settlers could not have their rights decided in courts, in consequence of such decisions.

Mr. INGALLS said and had been granted to probably one hundred railroad companies. Laws which had heretofore been construed in favor of settlers, within the past two or three years had been reversed and were now just the opposite, and they had been opposite since Columbus Delano was Secretary of the Interior and Willis Drummond was Commissioner of the General Land Office. There was no appeal from the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. HOGG said the decisions of the late Secretary of the Interior in the cases complained of by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Ingalls] were as much as possible, and thought the bill should be made more explicit.

Pending discussion, Mr. MORRILL moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CAMERON presented the petition of citizens of Wisconsin asking an amendment to the Constitution which will prevent the abolition of the Senate and the transfer of the powers of that body to the House of Representatives. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate then went into executive session, and in a short time adjourned.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER called the committees for reports.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust bonds from the secretary of the Interior to the Treasury of the United States. Passed.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back adversely three bills proposing to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of banks that are not national banks. Laid on the table.

Mr. TERRY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the orders and instructions under which the Quartermaster General Meigs is acting during his absence from the United States. Adopted.

Mr. KNOTT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. Recommitted.

Mr. JENKS, from the Committee of Invalid Pensions, reported a bill supplementary to the Pension act, providing that, except in case of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commissioner to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate; also repealing the law which makes bounty land warrants personal property. After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. RUSK, from the same committee, reported a bill to increase pensions in certain cases. It provides that persons who, in the military or naval service of the United States and one foot, or have been totally or permanently disabled, shall be entitled to pension for such of those disabilities.

After the call of the committees was concluded the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wood, of New York, in the Chair on the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMPSON advocated the bill, and Messrs. White and Southard opposed it.

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, followed. He said that when the war broke out in North Carolina farmer had six sons, grown up to manhood, who, at the first blast of the drum, went to the field to fight in the cause of the South. They had not stayed to reason about it, and they fought from Bull Run to Appomattox—but not all of them. One was a Confederate soldier, another at the Chancellorsville, one at Chickamoung and another in Kentucky; but two of them were at Appomattox. Battle-scarred, he had seen the flag go down when they had followed with unfaltering devotion. One of those survivors was he who now addresses the committee, and who now said that he had seen enough of war and wanted peace; that he wanted reconciliation and brotherhood all over the country. That was why he proposed to vote for the bill, for he thought that the tendency of the celebration was to promote peace. Why was there not peace? The soldiers had fought out the war with bayonets, muskets and cannon, and had now ceased fighting. The reason why there was not peace, was because a few selfish, reckless political agitators still wanted to keep up the fight, and their weapons were asses' jawbones, slaughter and applause. He was opposed to participation in that kind of warfare. He wanted peace. His people had sent him here to talk peace, to help to bring about reconciliation and good understanding.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Williams, of Wisconsin, and Lamar, in favor of the bill; and by Messrs. White and Goodin against it.

In the course of Mr. Lamar's speech, he asked whether it could be said that, in view of the plenary power of the General Government in regard to foreign affairs, there was a constitutional incompetency in Congress to invite commissioners from foreign countries to bring here the productions of commerce, art and industry. Was it unconstitutional in the President to give an invitation which the law authorized him to give? Was it illegal with this and unqualifiedly the duty of Congress to appropriate the moneys for that purpose. He favored the celebration in order that the people of the North should become satisfied of the longing desire of the Southern people to live with them in perpetual union, and before that feeling all others sank into insignificance. He deprecated an allusion made by Mr. Townsend, of New York, last week to Preston Brooks, and intimated that the inevitable effect of the allusion was to excite the passion, to inflame the animosity and to awake hatred of sectionalism. He [Lamar] advocated the scheme because it carried out the spirit of peace and reconciliation. It was something like a reversal of the feeling of the people, who demanded that the alienation and distrust which had heretofore existed between the two sections of the Union should no longer obstruct the glories of the Republic or the prosperity and happiness of the American people. As God was his judge, he did not believe that that alienation existed any longer. Never since Jefferson was first inaugurated, had the entire mass of the American people been animated by a purer, intenser, broader, more universal patriotism, looking to universal brotherhood and affection. He knew that that sentiment had not found its full expression here; that it had been kept down and smothered by the malignant and intolerant political organization, and that its voice had not been heard amid the clamors and appeals of impassioned partisans; but in the political, as well as in the natural world, the agencies that were most powerful were not most noisy. Violence, passion and fanaticism could always find voices and fill the air with their factious clamors; while the deep and earnest feelings of a great people lay unspoken in their hearts. The currents of passion and feeling might flow hither and thither, lashed by ext. aneous agencies, but there was in the great sea of humanity a deep and common humanity, a common hope, a common interest and a common patriotism which lay unspoken. [Applause.]

Mr. LAMAR spoke under the rule which limited the time to ten minutes, but as soon as the time expired Mr. Garfield rose and courteously yielded his time to Mr. Lamar.

Mr. REAGAN replied to the bill and then, the general discussion having closed, Mr. HOLMAN moved, as a test vote, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. The motion was rejected—101 to 126.

Mr. MILLS offered an amendment authorizing the Governor of Texas to appoint two Commissioners from that State, in place of those acting under a former appointment, but on a point of order the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. MILLS explained that Texas desired to be represented at the celebration, but that she would not be represented by two secession gentlemen as those who had been appointed.

The amendment offered by Mr. Sheakley, for free admissions on the Fourth of July and every Thursday, was rejected, and several other amendments were proposed and rejected. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. HOPKINS, Chairman of the Select Committee which had reported the bill, having an hour to close the debate, yielded portions of his time to other members, and further speeches were made for the bill by Messrs. Young and Randall. A large number of requests for leave to have speeches on the bill printed in the *Congressional Record* were made and granted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Springer, requiring payment in full to the Treasury, of any balance that may be left in the hands of the Finance Committee before any dividend or percentage of profits shall be paid to stockholders, was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill. The bill was passed—yeas 184, nays 80. The announcement was greeted with applause. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Adams, Ga.,	Hoar,	Randall,	
Bagley,	Hodge,	Ransom,	
Baker, N. Y.	Hopkins,	Reilly,	John.
Ball,	Hubbell,	Robbins,	Pa.
Banks,	Hunter,	Robbins,	N. C.
Banning,	Hurlbut,	Robeson,	
Barnum,	Hyman,	Ross,	N. J.,
Bass,	Jenks,	Ross,	Pa.,
Blaine,	Jones, Ky.,	Sampson,	
Blair,	Kason,	Schleicher,	
Bliss,	Kelley,	Schumaker,	
Bradley,	Ketchum,	Seelye,	
Brown, Kas.,	Kidz,	Shermerhorn,	
Burleigh,	Lamar,	Siemons,	
Cason,	Landers, Conn.,	Smalls,	
Caswell,	Lane,	Smith,	Pa.,
Chapin,	Lapham,	Strait,	
Chittenden,	Lawrence,	Stowell,	
Clymer,	Leavenworth,	Swann,	
Crapo,	Levy,	Tarbox,	
Croushore,	Luttrell,	Teese,	
Cutler,	Mackey, S. C.,	Thompson,	
Danford,	Mackey, Pa.,	Throckmorton,	
Darrell,	Magoon,	Townsend, N. J.,	
Davy,	Marsh,	Townsend, Pa.,	
Dennison,	McDougall,	Van Horn,	
D bbins,	McCrary,	Waddell,	
Donnell,	McDill,	Waldron, S. C.,	
Eames,	Miller,	Wallace, Pa.,	
Eberly,	Money,	Wallace,	
Ellis,	Monroe,	Ward,	
Farwell,	M rrig,	Warren,	
Fetner,	Morgan,	Weils, Mo.,	
Foster,	Muchler,	Wells, Miss.,	
Freeman,	Nash,	Wheeler,	
Frye,	Norton,	Whitehouse,	
Gaskill,	O'Brien,	Whitthorne,	
Gause,	Oliver,	Wigginton,	
Gibson,	O'Neal,	Williams, N. Y.,	
Gillette,	Page,	Williams, Mich.,	
Ohio,	Phillips, Ky.,	Williams, Wis.,	
Hamlick,	Pierce,	Wilshire,	
Hamilton,	Piper,	Wood, Pa.,	
Hazelton,	Plaisted,	Wood, N. Y.,	
Harris, Mass.,	Platt,	Woodworth,	
Harrison,	Powell,	Wright,	
Hathorn,	Pratt,	Young,	Ga.
Hays, N. Y.,	Purman,		
Hill,	Rainey,		

NAYS.

Ainsworth,	Felton,	Pappleton,	
Anderson,	Forney,	Potter,	
Ard,	Franklin,	Rea,	
Atkins,	Feller,	Rice,	
Bagley,	Garver,	Robbinson,	
Bagley, J. H.	Goode,	Rusk,	
Baker, Ind.,	Goodin,	Savage,	
Be be,	Gunter,	Sayler,	
Bell,	Hamilton, Ind.	Scales,	
Blackburn,	Harris, Ga.,	Shelley,	
Bland,	Harris, Va.,	Singleton,	
Blount,	Hartridge,	Smith, Ga.,	
Boone,	Hartzell,	Southard,	
Bradford,	Hatcher,	Sparks,	
Bright,	Raymond,	Speer,	
Brown, Ky.,	Hendee,	Springer,	
Buckner,	Henderson,	Stenger,	
Burchard, Ill.,	Herndon,	Stevenson,	
Burchard, Wis.,	Hereford,	Stone,	
Cabell,	Hewitt, Ala.,	Terry,	
Caldwell, Ala.,	House,	Thomas,	
Caldwell, Tenn.,	Hooker,	Thornburgh,	
Campbell,	Haskins,	Tucker,	
Candler,	House,	Tufts,	
Cannon,	Hunton,	Turner,	
Cate,	Joyce,	Vance, Ohio,	
Caulfield,	Kehr,	Vance, N. C.,	
Clarke, Ky.,	Kimball,	Waldron,	
Clarke, Miss.,	Lamb,	Walker, Va.,	
Cochran,	Landers, Ind.,	Walling,	
Coules,	Lewis,	Walsh,	
Conger,	Lord,	Wilshorne,	
Cook,	Lynde,	Wike,	
Cowan,	McFarland,	Willard,	
Cox,	McMahon,	Williams, Del.,	
Culberson,	Mcleod,	Williams, Ind.,	
Davis,	Milliken,	Williams, W. R.	
Dunell,	Mills,	Mich.,	
Duskenbury,	Morrison,	Willis,	
Edmunds,	Neal,	Wilson, W. Va.,	
Edson,	New,	Wilson, Ia.,	
Enos,	Phelps,	Yates,	
Fort and,	Phillips, Mo.,		

Adjourned.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Two More Lynchings in West Virginia.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—The *Gazette's* Charleston, W. Va., special says Thomas Hines and Wm. Dooley had an altercation regarding Dooley's wife, and Hines threatened to cut Dooley's throat. To-night Hines went to Dooley's shop, knocked on the door, and when Dooley appeared, struck him with a razor at the left over part of the ear, severing the jugular. Dooley seized an instrument used for crimping boots and felled Hines to the ground. Dooley died in about an hour afterward. Hines is in jail.

The cases of Dawson and Estep, charged with the murder of Lee, several days ago, were called in court, at Charleston, to-day. The prisoner's counsel consumed the day arguing for a change of venue on account of the popular excitement against the prisoners in Charleston. The judge reserved his decision until to-morrow. The Court House and yard were filled with anxious people, a majority of whom are citizens of Campbell's Creek, where the murder was committed.

Later.—Seventy-two hundred armed men arrived at ten P. M., on the steamer Judge Baker and, proceeding to the jail, took Dawson and Estep out and marched them off to the woods, where they will probably be found hanging to a tree in the morning.

Dooley, who was killed by Hines, early this evening, was a colored man. After the mob had carried off the prisoners, colored citizens to the number of fifty went to the jail and demanded Hines, who was delivered to them and taken. They turned the former crowd to the woods with their prisoner, who will probably meet the same fate.

Sentence of Pond, the Forger.

WORCESTER, Mass., January 25.—In the Superior Court this morning Thomas W. Pond, the manufacturer, whose wholesale forgeries created so much surprise and excitement, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison. There are still thirty-two indictments against him.

E. D. Winslow, of Boston, a Forger and a Fugitive from Justice.

BOSTON, January 25.—The afternoon papers will publish disclosures affecting E. D. Winslow, the well-known banker, journalist and politician and known as one of the principal owners of the daily *News* and Boston *Post*, though it is not believed that either of these paper is affected by his transactions which are now coming to light. Notes amounting to $7,000 negotiated in one of the national banks by Winslow are known to bear forged indorsements, and it is alleged that when the amount of his forged paper is fully ascertained by investigation, it will reach over $100,000. Winslow left last Thursday, accompanied by his family, for parts unknown.

The details of the alleged forgeries by Winslow are published by the *Journal*. It represents that it is estimated that the total amount of discounted paper issued by him under the names of Parkman, Brooks & Co. are the indorsements are genuine or not, cannot yet be determined. It is stated that Winslow sold his interest in the *News* last week. Winslow was a member of the ministery of the Methodist Church and served as chaplain in two regiments during the war; he was also chaplain in the navy, and has since officiated in several churches. He was formerly publisher of *Zion's Herald*, and was a member of the Legislature in 1872, 1873 and 1875. It is stated that before his disappearance he made several efforts to negotiate paper, but the indorsements were detected as forgeries and he was threatened with exposure.

Some private parties, it is said, held fully $100,000 worth of Winslow's paper, a large proportion of which, it is feared, is worthless; and the total amount of paper issued by him is stated by the *Herald* to be $250,000. The same paper says it is quite probable he has systematically carried on the business of forgery, endeavoring to take up forged paper with other worthless notes, until driven to the wall. The *Journal* has information from a reliable source that Winslow, with his family, sailed for Brazil last Saturday. No efforts have yet been made to arrest him or discover his movements. It will require several days to fully disclose the extent of his rascality, as several banks outside of Boston are said to have been victimized. The *Herald* of to-morrow will state that among the principal persons whose names are on Winslow's paper, forged or otherwise, are W. E. Sheldon, for $104,000; Leopold Morse, for $60,000; B. F. Hays, for $45,000, and that the stocks and notes, forged and genuine, issued by Winslow and held as security, will reach half a million.

Arrests in Cairo for Violation of Bankruptcy Law.

CAIRO, ILL., January 25.—The Deputy Marshal arrived to-day with a warrant, issued against the dry goods firm of Heilbron & Weil, on behalf of Iemyn, Flours & Abercrombie, of Chicago, attorneys for creditors. The Marshal arrested the debtors and seized the property.

L. D. Thoms, grocer, who is accused of attempting to defraud his creditors, was arrested to-day, charged with a violation of the Bankruptcy act.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, easterly to southerly winds and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

The cable steamer Farraday has arrived in the Thames.

Central Pacific trains are still blocked in snow near Wells station, Utah. The Northern road has also been blocked by snow since Friday.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 15th state that four hundred soldiers had been sent to reinforce the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande.

The Kansas House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution, sixty-seven to fifteen, thanking the Republicans in Congress for defeating the bill granting amnesty to Jeff. Davis.

Letters from Constantinople gives details of great suffering among the Armenian Christians from the cruelty of the Turkish rulers and the unrestrained rapine of the Kurds. Many of the Christians are professing conversion to Islamism, in hope of escaping oppression.

Letters from Lima, announcing the complete destruction of the town of Abancay by an earthquake on the 4th of December, state that between 4 P. M. of the 4th, and 9 A. M. of the 5th, no less than thirty-seven earthquakes occurred, several of which were very severe. The details are meager and the extent of the loss of life is not reported.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President Expresses Himself on the Third Term Possibility.

The Centennial Appropriation.

Mr. Hopkins Complimented for His Course.

Candidates for the Position of Judge McCandless.

Senator Scott Looking After the Interests of Certain Western Railroad Companies.

Provisions of Mr. Knott's Bill to Reorganize the Judiciary.

CASE OF PARKMAN, BROOKS & CO.

Movable Dams for the Ohio—Steamboatmen to be Heard.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1876.

President Grant on the Succession.

The attention of the President was called to-day to statements that he had declared to Senator Conkling that he would not be a candidate for renomination, and that he would favor Senator Conkling for the nomination. The President remarked that he had had no conference with Senator Conkling, nor with any one else on this subject, neither had he written any letter in regard to the matter. He further said that had no doubt of the election of the Republican nominee. He considered it desirable that there should be harmony in the deliberations of the Convention and in its choice of a candidate. It is the impression among the friends of the President that he will maintain the same policy he has held prior to his first and second nominations.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The outlook for the Centennial appropriation to-day was anything but favorable. Therefore the announcement of the vote was gratifying in the extreme, and was greeted with wild applause in the galleries. Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Louisiana, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Nevada and Nebraska voted solidly for the bill, and West Virginia solidly against it. All the other States were divided—even Pennsylvania. The negative votes cast by Messrs. Cessna, Calkin, Buckalew, Cochran and Sheakley. The tact displayed by Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, is much complimented, as the task of engineering the bill was one of extreme delicacy, owing to the refractory tendency of the members. The bill will be sent to to the Senate to-morrow, when Senator Thurman will take charge of it. The bill, judging from the views of the best admired, will pass.

Dissatisfaction of Pennsylvanians.

The greatest indignation is expressed at the vote of the five Pennsylvania Democrats—Calkin, Isenger, Turney, Colinus and Sheakley—against the Centennial appropriation. The shape in which the bill passed, loaded down with humiliating amendments, is also generally condemned. The feeling has reached such a point that several prominent Pennsylvania Representatives to-night expressed almost a determination to make a recommendation that Philadelphia be found hanging to a tree in the morning.

Dooley, who was killed by Hines, early this evening, was a colored man. After the mob had carried off the prisoners, colored citizens to the number of fifty went to the jail and demanded Hines, who was delivered to them and taken. They turned the former crowd to the woods with their prisoner, who will probably meet the same fate.

Sentence of Pond, the Forger.

WORCESTER, Mass., January 25.—In the Superior Court this morning Thomas W. Pond, the manufacturer, whose wholesale forgeries created so much surprise and excitement, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison. There are still thirty-two indictments against him.

E. D. Winslow, of Boston, a Forger and a Fugitive from Justice.

BOSTON, January 25.—The afternoon papers will publish disclosures affecting E. D. Winslow, the well-known banker, journalist and politician and known as one of the principal owners of the daily *News* and Boston *Post*, though it is not believed that either of these paper is affected by his transactions which are now coming to light. Notes amounting to $7,000 negotiated in one of the national banks by Winslow are known to bear forged indorsements, and it is alleged that when the amount of his forged paper is fully ascertained by investigation, it will reach over $100,000. Winslow left last Thursday, accompanied by his family, for parts unknown.

The details of the alleged forgeries by Winslow are published by the *Journal*. It represents that it is estimated that the total amount of discounted paper issued by him under the names of Parkman, Brooks & Co. are the indorsements are genuine or not, cannot yet be determined. It is stated that Winslow sold his interest in the *News* last week. Winslow was a member of the ministery of the Methodist Church and served as chaplain in two regiments during the war; he was also chaplain in the navy, and has since officiated in several churches. He was formerly publisher of *Zion's Herald*, and was a member of the Legislature in 1872, 1873 and 1875. It is stated that before his disappearance he made several efforts to negotiate paper, but the indorsements were detected as forgeries and he was threatened with exposure.

Some private parties, it is said, held fully $100,000 worth of Winslow's paper, a large proportion of which, it is feared, is worthless; and the total amount of paper issued by him is stated by the *Herald* to be $250,000. The same paper says it is quite probable he has systematically carried on the business of forgery, endeavoring to take up forged paper with other worthless notes, until driven to the wall. The *Journal* has information from a reliable source that Winslow, with his family, sailed for Brazil last Saturday. No efforts have yet been made to arrest him or discover his movements. It will require several days to fully disclose the extent of his rascality, as several banks outside of Boston are said to have been victimized. The *Herald* of to-morrow will state that among the principal persons whose names are on Winslow's paper, forged or otherwise, are W. E. Sheldon, for $104,000; Leopold Morse, for $60,000; B. F. Hays, for $45,000, and that the stocks and notes, forged and genuine, issued by Winslow and held as security, will reach half a million.

Arrests in Cairo for Violation of Bankruptcy Law.

CAIRO, ILL., January 25.—The Deputy Marshal arrived to-day with a warrant, issued against the dry goods firm of Heilbron & Weil, on behalf of Iemyn, Flours & Abercrombie, of Chicago, attorneys for creditors. The Marshal arrested the debtors and seized the property.

L. D. Thoms, grocer, who is accused of attempting to defraud his creditors, was arrested to-day, charged with a violation of the Bankruptcy act.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

NO WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

PARIS, January 25.—The *Official Journal* contradicts the rumors that the reserve will shortly be called out, and also the intended mobilization of the territorial army.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, January 25.—The evening papers state that Senator Chesnelong and M. Batbie submitted to President MacMahon the complete returns for the elections for Senatorial delegates. These returns have been a wonderfully long time in coming to hand, and being refused to the press, the Republican journals infer that they cannot be favorable to the Prime Minister's policy. It will be scarcely possible before the decisive day (January 30th) to know which party will be victorious.

England.

ANOTHER ERIE COMMITTEE COMING OVER.

LONDON, January 25.—O. G. Miller and Robert Fleming, of Dundee, have agreed to the request of the Committee of Bond and Shareholders of the Erie Railway, to undertake the reorganization. resolved upon at a recent meeting, and will start for the United States on Saturday.

Germany.

LIBERALS TO SUPPORT BISMARCK.

LONDON, January 25.—A Berlin special says the disclosures made by the *Reichs anzeiger* have determined the National Liberal party in the Landstag and Reichstag to their full support relative to the Arnim clauses of the new penal code.

AID TO THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

BERLIN, January 25.—In the Reichstag to-day, the bill for a grant in aid of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition passed first and second readings. The financial papers of this city announce a grave commercial crises at Riga. Two large firms there failed, and several others are tottering. The failures will probably react at St. Petersburg, are expected.

BISMARCK SERIOUSLY ILL.

BERLIN, January 25.—Prince Bismarck is seriously ill and may possibly be confined to his room for some time.

Spain.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

MADRID, January 25.—The total number of deputies elected to the Cortes is 400. Of these, thirty are supporters of Sagasta, ten Clericals and Cantonalists and 360 Ministerialists. Senor Castelar is the only Moderate Republican elected.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS IN BISCAY.

HENDAYE, January 25.—A dispatch from Renteria announces that the Alfonsists are making a general movement. There is heavy firing around San Sebastian. Eight battalions are advancing on the neighboring forts and positions.

Later advices from Renteria report that the fighting continues. The Alfonsists are rapidly gaining ground in the neighborhood of Lasarte and Oyarzun. No loss can be formed yet of the losses on either side.

European Turkey.

THE LATE BATTLE IN HERZEGOVINA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 25.—An official dispatch to the Porte from the Ottoman Consul at Ragusa, states that the insurgents were defeated in the recent engagement at Trebigne.

THE PORTE DETERMINED TO ANNIHILATE MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, January 26.—The Montenegrin *Official Journal* announces that the Porte is determined to declare war and annihilate Montenegro. The *Journal* declares that Montenegro has preserved her neutrality, but is unable to prevent individual subjects from aiding their brethren. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that above important statement is confirmed by a communication from the Porte to several Powers, threatening that the Turks will immediately occupy Montenegro if her Government does not cease giving aid to the rebels.

RAGUSA, January 25.—Ali Pasha has landed at Fiiek from Constantinople. Three thousand five hundred insurgents are entrenched on the mountains along the road from Ragusa to Trebigne.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 25—Steamships Hermann, Ethopia and State of Indiana, from New York, and Atlas from Boston, arrived out.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

A delegation of citizens of West Virginia and Maryland have arrived here in the interests of the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland to Piedmont. L. D. Thoms, grocer, who is accused of attempting to defraud his creditors, was arrested to-day, charged with a violation of the Bankruptcy act.

FIRE R

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876.

OUT in Chicago and St. Louis the base of the rye-tangled try-angle is fast being squared, and the rascals brought to a perpendicular.

HON. ELLIS H. ROBERTS says in the Utica *Herald* that reconciliation must come on the basis of a victorious Union, and not on the basis of a martyred South.

LITTLE SAMMY COX, who makes more noise with a smaller caliber than any other member of Congress, is now making a fool of himself by proposing the abolition of the Bureau of Education.

THE Kentucky Senate has passed a bill making bribery at elections a felony. A good many Bourbons are very much exercised, because if the bill becomes a law the penitentiary will stare them in the face.

SAYS the Boston *Traveller*: "It is now the one of the Democracy to follow the Republicans before the battle." Yes; and in the battle the Republicans will be after them, although in quite another sense.

BECK, who has just been elected United States Senator from Kentucky, says he has "a right to be proud." Of course he has. He is the identical chap who not long ago publicly declared that the word "nation" was a stench in his nostrils.

RECENT oil "strikes" in Bradford county promise to extend the oil area northward. Some thirty new wells are now going down, and it is estimated that seventy-five thousand dollars a month is now expended in oil development in that region.

WHY is it that apostate Republicans are the only men talked of in connection with the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination; men who were "reliable" so long as they could get fat places, but who turned their coats as soon as they were turned out of office?

"WHAT does the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL mean when it speaks of the growing feeling in favor of ex-Governor Hoffman in New York?"—*Akron Beacon.*

It means to keep its readers fully posted with regard to the various movements and tendencies of the time, political as well as otherwise.

AND now Cleveland is having a water works investigation, with a fair promise of a regular bonanza of corruption. We think it was PLATO who said: "Until kings are philosophers, or philosophers kings, cities will never cease from ill." The apothegm would seem to have equal application to Republics.

IT IS predicted that the future coal market of Mobile will exceed in value that of her cotton. This is not unlikely. Nor is Alabama iron less in value than the coal it work it. The great future of Southern manufactures seems nearer and nearer. Indeed it is within easy reach, if the people would but stretch out their hands for it.

IN HIS sermon last Sunday, BEECHER used the terms "religion" and "the church," as though they were synonymous. But they are not. There may be a church and no religion, and there may be a religion and no church, just as there may be an aqueduct without water and water without an aqueduct. Water was before aqueducts, and religion before churches—not even excepting Plymouth church.

EUROPE to-day is one vast camp, and nearly all the governments are constantly augmenting their forces. Sooner or later these colossal military preparations must result in war. When the conflict comes, whatever its termination, the United States must reap great practical benefit. We shall be very busy and very prosperous in selling arms, shipping grain and supplying provisions of every kind, for war as well as for peace.

THE amount of railroad bonds on which any default was made in the payment of interest since September 30 to the present date is $783,967,665. This vast amount is divided between 61 companies, and less than half of it, according to the *Financial Chronicle*, has been or will be settled. That paper, however, is of opinion that the last failure has been announced for the present. Railroad stock is rapidly growing in favor again.

THE Board of State Charities recommends the Legislature to appropriate $700,000 to the three insane asylums at Harrisburg, Danville and Warren, besides $188,500 to the Western Reform School, $368,500 to the various reformatory institutions, and $252,600 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Philadelphia—in all a little over $1,500,000. It also recommends that an annual pension of $120 be settled permanently upon all soldiers' orphan children who are deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic or insane. This, to a State which has not enough money in her general fund to pay her judges or her legislators, is liberal to the extent of recklessness.

COLONEL HIGGINSON is delivering a lecture in the New England towns on the "Aristocracy of the Dollar," in which he denounces wealth as a curse. It is strange that so thoughtful a man should fall into such an error. The "curse" of riches falls only on such as will have wealth by fair means or foul, and have no regard for anything but the getting of money. Money does not mean honor, of merit, or virtue, but whether it is a blessing or a curse depends upon how it is procured and what is done with it. No doubt it is a curse to those who run after it and worship it as though it were another golden calf. The way to cure the disease is to think, not of what money will buy, but of what money will not buy.

IT IS a good omen of returning prosperity that people are beginning to look for better times. A want of confidence in the future of business is in itself capable of paralyzing business, while, on the other hand, when men begin to expect renewed prosperity, their hopes may largely help to produce the looked-for arrival. Their own courage gives courage to others, and if the time be ripe for recovery, as the hope itself indicates that it is, recovery cannot be long postponed after men begin to expect it. The New York *Post* says:

"Latterly the symptoms of reviving hope have been many and marked. Business men and the newspapers unite in expecting a better state of business this year than there has been since 1873, and their expectations are not likely to be altogether disappointed. We have economized in every possible way. We have learned economy and practiced it sharply. We have worn our old clothes, used up superfluous stocks of goods, and saved in the process more millions of dollars than many people imagine. We have worked down to a good foundation, and the walls may rise securely now."

THE New Hampshire political pot begins to boil. There is not much doubt as to how the State will go. The Republican candidate for Governor has served the State in that capacity for the past year, with general acceptance. The Democratic candidate is one of the old Bourbon class of Democrats who learn nothing and forget nothing, and whose highest idea of a great statesman is to hate a "nigger" and vote for the devil if regularly nominated. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says of him:

"A willful, bitter partisan, he is not one who will attract, but rather repel, the class whose votes it is necessary for the party to secure in order to win—those who care more about principles and men than about party names. It must have been solely on account of his great wealth and the promise of a liberal contribution of it to campaign purposes, that secured his nomination over the heads of many better men."

This, however, is only another instance of the stupidness manifested all through the country by the Democrats in their selection of men for office; it seems almost impossible for them to learn that the liberal, progressive men of their party are the only ones that it is for their interest to select to march in front.

THE New York free training school for women is a noble institution, and we hope to see similar schools established in all the large cities of the country. The demand to be taught is the cry of incompetent women. Within the past three years the number of seamstresses taught and placed in the school referred to has been 5,000. The number of women taught phonography has been forty-six; of women taught book-keeping, fifty; of women instructed in proof-reading, 30; and of women made proficient in domestic service and placed, 2,000. Those made competent governesses, teachers and housekeepers number 2,300. The importance of this free dissemination of the knowledge of domestic duties, and culture in the useful branches of employment, cannot be overestimated. Germany and France are made rich by the thrifty management of the household, and the knowledge in this department which the women of those countries bring into administration. American housekeeping suffers greatly from the extravagance arising from incompetency in the kitchen, making many homes discordant and desolate.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

The decision of Judge STERRETT, of this county, sitting as an invited judge upon the bench of Westmoreland county, on the subject of cumulative voting in corporations, is attracting attention in the East, not on account of any peculiarity in the decision itself, but because it is the first legal interpretation yet given to a disputed provision upon that subject in the new Constitution, and because it opens the eyes of the people to the possible uses to which that provision may be put.

The provision referred to is the fourth section of the sixteenth article of the Constitution, which provides that, "In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates as he may prefer."

It was claimed in the argument before Judge STERRETT that this section of the Constitution "works no practical change whatever in the law" relating to the election of president and directors of corporations—that it gives each shareholder no more votes, for any one or more of the persons to be elected, than he had before its adoption, viz: One vote for each share of stock and no more.

Judge STERRETT refused, and very properly, as we think, to take this view, and held that the intention of the section under consideration was to enable each shareholder, if he chooses, to consolidate his single votes and cast the whole number "for one candidate or distribute them upon two or more candidates as he may prefer." What is really meant, then, by the phrase "the whole number of his votes" in the new Constitution is not one single vote for each share of stock, but as many votes for each share as there are directors to be elected. The language employed is fairly susceptible of this construction, and this, taken in connection with what was manifestly the understanding of the framers of the Constitution, leads to the conclusion that those stockholders who choose to tender six votes for each of two Directors voted for by them for each share of stock held by them have clearly the right to do so.

The effect of settling the law upon this basis, and no one seriously disputes its correctness, is to open the door to the as yet undeveloped JIM FISKS and JAY GOULDS of the future to steal the control of corporations with a minority of their stock. *That*, clearly, was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution, but such is its inevitable effect. Where there are twelve directors to be elected in a corporation, and the majority of the stockholders vote for a full board of twelve directors, giving to each director one vote for each share of stock held by each shareholder, the minority, by cumulating their votes, instead of voting for twelve, and the result was as follows:

A, with 700 shares, gave to himself and eleven others.....700 votes.
B, with 60 shares, voted 12 votes for each share, for himself, thus giving himself.....720 votes.
C and D, with 120 shares, gave to themselves six votes for each share.....720 votes.
E, F, G and H, with 329 shares between them, voted for themselves, casting 3 votes for each share for four directors.....860 votes.

In this way they defeated A, driving him out of a corporation in which he held a majority of the stock, and elected a board hostile to him. Thus 500 shares were stronger than 700.

It is all very well to say that A, by cumulating *his* votes, could have prevented his. So he could. But he had no notice of such a scheme, and presuming on the usual proceeding, in which the majority is allowed to rule, he confidingly voted for a full board, and so was outwitted. The combination of the minority against the majority depended for its success, in this case, as it must in all others, upon being unsuspected; but the fact remains that it is possible, by stealing a march upon the unsuspecting majority, to succeed also in stealing a corporation. This is one of the things never dreamed of by those who framed the Constitution.

The convention which framed the Constitution was, in fact, led away by the glittering generalities of Mr. BUCKALEW in favor of this, his pet system of voting; and the possible results of it did not suggest themselves. Experience is now pointing these out, and the delusion of cumulative voting is thus being dispelled by the light thrown upon it by its own operations.

The Legislature has before it several suggested amendments to the new Constitution, and the erasure of this palpable mistake should be one of them. The Constitutional Commission last winter recommended its repeal, and their reasoning in behalf of that recommendation has never yet been met or overthrown.

THE President, in communicating to Congress the papers in the diplomatic dispute with Spain, does not send them all in, but withholds some of them from publication as incompatible with the public interests. Still he sends enough, taken in connection with his expressions in the annual message, to indicate his perfect willingness to let the nation drift into a war with Spain, because she has not terminated the insurrection in Cuba.

The plea he urges is that a further continuance of the struggle in Cuba will be injurious to us, and that as Spain has failed to put an end to it, the other nations of the earth are bound to step in and perform the task which Spain is incompetent to perform. If the European nations will not join with him in such intervention, the inference is that he feels it should be done by this nation alone.

The President apparently forgets or overlooks the fact that this was the very argument used, during the rebellion, for European intervention between us and the rebels. Such an intervention was not undertaken: but it was seriously contemplated; and now the President would have us justify it by proposing a similar project against Cuba. If we intervene forcibly to put an end to an internecine quarrel between Spain and her colonies, what right would we have to object to European intervention in *our* local quarrels? The question is worthy of deep consideration; and before we meddle in the local troubles of our neighbors let us be sure that we are not inviting thereby an unwelcome meddling from abroad in our own domestic affairs.

We are too fresh in our experiences of the horrors of war, to say nothing of its enormous cost, to rush blindly into a dispute in which we have no national concern. The country is not willing, we are sure, to see the camp fires relighted, and the corruptions of a foreign war inflicted upon us. Congress, if it reflects the public will, will refuse to be driven, upon any such flimsy pretenses as have been given in this case, into a war that will cost more than it would cost to buy Cuba peacefully. Let us try to get over the effects of one war before we are drawn into another.

JOHN BRIGHT, in his speech to his constituents on the political position in England, sounds the rallying cry of Liberalism in Great Britain. He demands the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and entail, and a redistribution of the basis of representation in Parliament. These are radical changes, but they are essential; and if the Liberal party will but rally upon the ground thus marked out they can upset Tories, not on mere temporary questions of expediency, but on questions of sound and enduring principle.

As to the inequality of representation in Parliament he cited the fact that he and his two colleagues represented a voting mass of 60,000; whilst seventy representatives of rotten boroughs and small agricultural constituencies had not 60,000 voters among them all. It is monstrous that the one aggregation of 60,000 voters should have seventy representatives in Parliament, whilst another 60,000 have but three. In making this monstrous inequality a political issue, Mr. BRIGHT has laid the foundation for a future success of the party to which he belongs.

THE Chicago *Evening Journal* prints an interesting tabular exhibit of the national taxes paid by the people during the ten years since the war, the annual reduction of the national debt during the same period, and the yearly payments of interest on the debt, showing that the debt has been reduced more than four hundred millions since 1866; that in ten years we have paid $1,235,191,457 20—gold—interest, and have paid for these purposes and the support of Government by customs, internal revenue and direct taxation, the enormous sum of $3,544,856,252 27. Perhaps the most creditable and gratifying fact is the large reduction in the interest on the public debt. It was $40,000,000 less in 1875 than in 1867. This is very largely due to the growing credit of the Government, enabling it to float its debt at a less rate of interest than formerly. This great item in the Government accounts is being constantly diminished by reason of the reduction of the debt, and the substitution of bonds bearing lower rates of interest than the bonds of the famous war loans. No party can "investigate" these most creditable facts out of existence, or fairly take from the Republican party high praise for its management of our fiscal affairs in a situation of great difficulty and many embarrassments.

THE New York *Herald* says:

"There is a growing disposition on both sides in the House to regard the Resumption act, or at least that part of it fixing a date for resumption, as impracticable."

So much the better. We cannot see the wisdom of having fixed an arbitrary and impossible time, which operates as a standing menace to many men who are struggling under the embarrassments arising from the paralyzed condition of the business interests of the country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Anger is lunacy. The *Post* is incensed.

Germany will have 1,033 Centennial exhibitors.

The latest play out is "Bosom friends." Chest protectors?

There are 23,500 Baptist churches in this country, and 13,000 ministers.

A lying in institution. A diplomatic club is talked of in Washington.

There is actually one church in Chicago that isn't mortgaged. It's Moody's.

The ice men are in despair. Patience; winter will show its white teeth, yet.

Investigation is getting to be a terrible bore to the Democrats at Washington.

Louisiana feels sweet over a sugar crop of 145,000 hogsheads, the largest since 1861.

Among the numerous failures of the times is that of the Evangelist Sankey's voice.

That Bremerhaven explosion left fifty-six widows, 135 orphans, and twenty maimed men.

The pantomime is said to be on the decline, which is a hopeful sign of growing intelligence.

The death-rate of Philadelphia last year was lower than that of any other city in the country.

The total value of the property held by all religious denominations in New York city is $38,140,500.

Immense deposits of coal, capable of producing thousands of millions of tons, have lately been discovered in Japan.

The *Centennial Third Termer* is to appear shortly at Brainerd, Minnesota, and yet that State has a lunatic asylum.

Ten thousand silken flags are to be used in decorating the main building of the Centennial Exhibition, and the silkworms rejoice.

The Chinese emigration into California last year amounted to 18,144 persons. The State gained a total increase of population of 69,172.

The public institutions of Ohio are suffering for funds on account of the inadequate appropriations of the last Democratic Legislature.

The fog was so thick in New York the other day that a man in finishing up a piece of roof, shingled over, by mistake, two feet on the fog.

The whalers from Behring's Strait report the season as being "very open" in the Arctic regions. Ethereal mildness everywhere reigns.

Gradgrind has yet a place in the world's economy. More than $9,000,000 of dividends were paid in Boston during the first ten days of this month.

Sunset Cox is going to publish a winnowed compilation of the debates in Congress. Sunset's speeches, when winnowed, result only in chaff.

Iowa, whose Fish Commissioners held their first meeting as recently as May, 1874, has succeeded in establishing that useful industry on a firm basis.

Yankee leaven. The Argentine Republic has adopted a scheme for the establishment of a normal school for female teachers in every State of the Confederation.

It appears that churches are as prone to run into debt as municipalities and States. Another ambitious congregation in New York has come to grief, with a mortgage of $185,000.

A wealthy Georgian who died lately closed his will with the remark that never in his life had he done a thing necessary to be atoned for or regretted. And Barnum missed him.

The year 1876 is the latter part of the 6836th, and the beginning of the 6837th since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. It answers to the 6589th of the Julian period.

Texas has now a population of about one million two hundred and seventy-five thousand, as compared with a population of eight hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and nineteen in 1870.

Walnut logs are in such demand that a man who recently purchased a farm of 250 acres near New Albany, Indiana, for $10,000, received an offer of $9,000 for 129 large walnut trees growing on the place.

The sugar crop of Cuba will be thirty per cent. less than that of last year, notwithstanding that the people have been so busily engaged raising Cain, and the tobacco crop will be almost a total failure.

Over a million and a quarter cubic yards have been excavated from the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi between Captain Eads' jetties by the action of the current, and the excavation is proceeding at the rate of twenty thousand to thirty thousand cubic yards per day.

PERSONAL.

Albert Grant, the Jay Gould of London, has lately built him a magnificent house, and his victims call it the "Ruined Shareholders' Home."

A sister of the late General Meade, who commanded at the battle of Gettysburg, has been appointed a copyist in the pension office in Washington.

M. Rozeaud, husband of Christine Nilsson, is dangerously ill; and Anton Rubenstein, the great pianist and composer, is threatened with total blindness.

Two New York brokers, one fifty and the other thirty-five years of age, are matched for dancing at $100 a side, the dances to be a sailor's hornpipe, a Highland fling, a quadrille, lancers, a waltz, a galop, a polka, and a schottische. The trial will come off in about six weeks.

A Chinaman in California, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt some time ago by falling from a wagon. There was some doubt of his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company: "Charlie half dead, likee half money."

Parson Glendenning is suffering as much from the Pomeroy girl as ever Father Phillips, from whom he came from the house of Glendinnings, suffered from the White Lady of Avenel. He went from New Jersey to Illinois, but the poor girl haunts him perpetually, there being no limit to the traveling powers of ghosts.

Sir John Trelawney, who was with Byron and Shelley at the time of the latter's death, has written a letter to the London *Times*, reaffirming his belief that the poet was murdered by a scurvy crew of Italian fishermen in a squall. The *Spectator* and many other critical authorities are convinced of the truth of this report.

One of the foreign Ministers at Washington was quite concerned the other day because of a missive which he had received from a person to him unknown, and which read thus: "The lady correspondent of the —— presents her compliments to the —— Minister, and requests an invitation to a ball which she understands he is about to give. She wishes it to be understood that she has no personal desire to be present, but the readers of the —— have a right to know what is going on at the metropolis of their country, and it is her duty to inform them. It is to be hoped that the necessary facilities will be granted, and the obligation will be increased by an account of your wife's dress, sons detail of which might otherwise be overlooked." The invitation was not sent.

THE New York *Tribune* Almanac for 1876 has qualities of merit which should commend it to the attention and purchase of every intelligent voter. Its election returns are full and accurate, and are specially valuable in this Presidential year; its statistics of commerce, industry, trade and manufactures, clear, comprehensive and trustworthy, many of them having never before been published, and all its contents useful and practical. The little annual preserves all its old merits as the standard authority on political statistics. Send twenty-five cents to the *Tribune* office for the almanac.

MR. RANDALL AND GEN. THOMAS.

The First Recommendation for Brigadier General—Private Samuel J. Randall Under Col. Geo. H. Thomas.

(Washington Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.)

Among the first men to enlist as a private soldier in the war for the Union was Hon. Samuel J. Randall, now Chairman of the House Committee of Appropriations. He was then, as he has been since, a pronounced Democrat. He enlisted as a private in the First Philadelphia City Cavalry, and went immediately to the front, where his company was placed in a regiment commanded by Col. George H. Thomas. Mr. Randall was subsequently elected to Congress while still serving as a private in the army.

After he had served under Colonel Thomas about three months, he wrote the following letter to Colonel Thomas A. Scott, then Assistant Secretary of War, urging the authorities to select Colonel Thomas for one of the new brigadiers. This letter, so interesting, when the relations of the men and subsequent careers are considered, and so creditable to Mr. Randall, is as follows:

SANDY HOOK, MD., August 3, 1861.

Friend Scott: I hear you are the Assistant Secretary of War. Rest assured that no man delights more in your high promotion than I do.

I notice the Government is now considering the appointment of proper persons to be brigadiers general. In the name of God let them be men fully competent to discharge the duties of the positions to which they may be assigned. Inefficiency is fatal to efficient service. This is not based upon an observation of near three months.

Most of the time—in fact, nearly all the time—we have been under the command of Colonel George H. Thomas, now commanding one of the brigades here. He is thoroughly competent to be Brigadier General and has the confidence of every man in his command, for the reason that they recognize and appreciate capacity, which, to them, in every hour of the day, is so essential to their safety.

Now, let me, as a *friend* of this Administration, in so far as the war is concerned, and the preservation of the Union is involved, urge upon General Cameron to select Colonel Thomas as one of the number of proposed brigadiers. His appointment would give renewed vigor and courage to this section of the army.

I am, as you perhaps know, a private in the First City Cavalry, of Philadelphia, and I never saw Colonel T. until I saw him on parade, and our intercourse has been only such as exists between a Colonel and one of his soldiers, hence you can see my recommendation comes from pure motives, and is entirely free from social or political considerations. I speak for and write in behalf of the brave men who, in this hour of our country's peril, are coming forward and endangering their own lives, and, perhaps, leaving those most dear to them without a support.

I write warmly because I think I know the necessity of the case. You will do the country a service by giving my letter a serious consideration. I hope to be in Washington sometime about the first of September, when I shall try and see you.

Will you please present my regards to General Cameron, and, if he has time to read this letter, hand it to him?

Yours truly,
SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

HON. T. A. SCOTT.

This was one of the first, if not the very first, recommendations for the promotion of Thomas to General which was received at the War Department.

STATE NEWS.

An occasional otter is still caught in Berks county.

All but eight pupils of a Berks county school are down with scarlet fever.

A Northumberland county thief stole a grindstone from a farmer the other day.

Mr. X. N. Beck, a well known merchant of Williamsport, died suddenly on the 22d inst., of lung disease.

Typhoid, scarlet and intermittent fevers and diphtheria are helping to raise the mortality list in Johnstown.

John Wynscker, aged sixty-five years, was found dead in his bed in Cambria borough, on Sunday morning.

Edward Mullen, an aged man, died suddenly in Pottsville, on Sunday, from the effects of habitual intoxication.

Ingenious Allentown thieves bait fish hooks with corn and cause mysterious disappearances among the chicken roosts.

James Smith, a miller at Leonard's mills, New Hanover, Montgomery county, hung himself on Thursday. His mind was disordered.

Most of the silver stolen from General Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, has been found secreted along the line of the North Penn. Railroad.

Charles Quinn, a colored tramp, was run over by a freight train near Johnstown, on Monday, and had his right foot so badly crushed as to require its amputation.

If Mrs. Julia Roberts, residing on Washington avenue, between Main and Gay streets, Scranton, lives until the 29th instant, she will be one hundred years old.

Several Williamsporters who attended the inauguration ceremonies at Harrisburg, and changed their beverage to water while at the State capital, are now lying ill at home.

The family of Harrison Weber, in Newberry, near Williamsport, has suffered terribly from scarlet fever. Of seven children, five were buried within one week, and two others are hopelessly sick.

W. A. Humrich, York county, the owner of the Seitz steer "Romeo," has been offered $5,000 for the animal, but has refused to accept the offer. Mr. Seitz intends to feed a steer to larger proportions than Romeo.

The Rev. B. C. Suesserott, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, Lancaster, died on Monday, of nervous prostration, aged forty-three years. For ten years he was Professor of languages in the Illinois State University.

A Pottsville man, driver of an express company's wagon, was waylaid by highwaymen on Saturday night, who took all they could find in his wagon, but overlooked the cash package, which he carried on his person.

David R. Shannon, aged seventeen years, of Oxford Furnace, Warren county, while engaged in greasing some machinery in the rolling mill, had his coat sleeve caught in a coupling, and in an instant was drawn in the rollers and crushed to death.

The wife of Michael Kearney, an aged and estimable lady, fell dead at her home in Franklin borough, Cambria county, on Sunday morning. She was the mother of Mr. Daniel Kearney, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and had two daughters in this city.

The bonded and floating indebtedness of the city of Allentown is $470,756 14. Of this amount $455,827 54 is funded. The Controller deducts all the assets, such as outstanding taxes, cash on hand, sinking fund, liens, etc., and brings this net indebtedness down to $398,430 51.

L. T. Birchard, of Birchardsville, Susquehanna county, has an Essex sow which had twelve pigs on the 6th day of last April. He sold eight of them when six weeks old for $48; four of them when six months old for $66, and a litter of Septembers pigs, ten in number, at six weeks, for $60, making a total in six months of $174.

There were 319 deaths in Philadelphia, last week—a decrease of 27 from the previous week. Of the whole number 167 were adults and 152 children, 55 being under one year of age; 134 died from disease of the respiratory organs; apoplexy, 7; convulsions, 12; congestion of the brain, 6; scarlet and typhoid fever, 8 each; marasmus, 8; old age, 9; paralysis, 7; small-pox, 3.

At Pennfield, Clearfield county, on the 21st inst., Bill McPherson, a notorious pauper, shot and seriously wounded Dr. S. P. Johns, township physician. The shooting was done because Johns urged McPherson to stay at the home provided for him by the authorities. A considerable sum of money—over $100—was found on McPherson's person when he was arrested.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of seventeen persons—four men and thirteen women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Mary M. Coffee, aged 80; William Finnessy, 80; Mary Hawkins, 80; Jane Galloway, 81; Cornelia Bonin, 82; John Funk, 82; Mary Barnes, 83; Martin Kaiser, 84; Elizabeth Dandt, 85; Margaret McAleer, 85; Jane J. Myers, 85; John C. Watson, 86; Hannah L. Hagy, 87; Mary Smith, 88; Lydia Hewitt, 89; Mary A. Linn, 94, and Grace Curren, 97.

OHIO NEWS.

Akron is discussing plans for a paid fire department.

The First National Bank of Lodi is closing up its business.

The Mayor of Massillon has been dismissed by the Council.

Ira Fuller, ninety years of age, the oldest itinerant preacher in Ohio, died on Saturday at Garrettsville.

Mr. William Scott, one of the oldest citizens of Steubenville, died on the 24th inst., aged seventy-four years.

An effort is being made in Cleveland to get vessel owners to send vessels to the northern lakes for cargoes of ice.

Seventy deaths from small-pox in Cincinnati last week, against fifty-nine the week previous. Total mortality 147.

The English sparrow is becoming quite as numerous in Marrietta as the American, and their cheerful chirp can be heard everywhere.

Squirrels have appeared by the thousand in the vicinity of the Rock House, Fairfield county. A party of two hunters killed 275 on last Friday.

At a family gathering in Dayton, a baby was fondled by three great-grandfathers, two great-grandmothers, one grandfather and two grandmothers—being also his father and mother.

David L. Brown, one of the oldest citizens of Cuyahoga county, died at his residence in Newburg, January 18, having lived upon the same farm for the last fifty-eight years.

William Hammon, a pioneer citizen, died in Springfield Saturday. He came from England in 1829. He was ninety-three years of age, and boasted that he had never paid a cent of interest money.

The Sandusky *Register* understands that Clark Wagoner, Esq., has closed his connection with the Toledo *Commercial*, and that there is a prospect of his becoming connected with the editorial department of the *Blade*.

Colonel Louis Mohner, a wealthy German grocer of Cincinnati, died on Saturday. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was Lieutenant Colonel of one of the Cincinnati regiments organized to resist the menace of Kirby Smith on that city.

The following is a true copy of a notice posted up in a church in Monroe township, Putnam county:

bless deposet
Yors Grow Sooter
at the Dore
by order of
Dekons.

JENNIE JUNE says, in a letter to the Baltimore *American*, that she knows of one fashionable family in New York that spent the holidays sadly. The story is as follows: A few years ago an orphan girl was given a home in the household, and gradually came to be treated as a daughter. The wife, in bad health, went on a tour abroad, and upon her return found that the girl had supplanted her in the affections of her husband. He told her that he no longer cared for her, and desired a separation, offering to provide for her maintenance; but she declared her right and intention to remain with her children. She does remain, but in complete alienation from her husband, although most of her friends know nothing of her trouble, and attribute her low spirits to bad health. The girl is practically the mistress of the family and says if the wife "had any delicacy she wouldn't stay where she wasn't wanted."

Needless Suffering.

Many persons of weekly constitution, with dyspeptic and bilious tendencies, suffer lifelong bodily distress unnecessarily. Their existences are commonly shorter than those of healthier mortals, but while they last, it is usually the case that they are continually dosing themselves, or being dosed to no purpose. Could they be induced to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for a while, strength regained, digestion restored, and the disappearance of bilious symptoms, would speedily acquaint them with the difference between a remedy which deals with causes, and those which affect symptoms merely. Not only are the Bitters a searching specific for complaints affecting the stomach, liver or intestinal canal, but they are, in consequence of their invigorative and bracing influence upon the entire physique, an admirable means of protecting the system against the atmospheric influences which beget malarial disease.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in curing the derangements of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, and take no other.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk. 50 cents a bottle. Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of a severe headache? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only by $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other.

Tape Worm

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours, by DR. J. BOYER, assisted by E. F. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Seat Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and advise with free, or send for circular. Ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1 per bottle.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., and JAMES KERR, Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Ryan, J. Painter, Jr., Jos. Eichbaum, S. Schoyer, R. Winker, John S. Dilworth, F. Sahm, G. Follansbee, John A. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Thos. B. Wallace, Solicitor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Elegant Illustrated Quarto,
A CENTURY AFTER.
Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania a Hundred Years Ago. 50 Parts, 50 cents each.
ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT and J. W. LAUDERBACH, Publishers.
PRESTON BARR, Agent,
106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

HALE, KILBURN & CO.
Sole Manuf's of the Prize Medal
CHAMPION FOLDING BED
Warranted Best and Cheapest in the World.
Illustrated Circulars Sent on this paper.
48 & 50 North Sixth St., Philada., Pa.
Branch Store, 613 Broadway, New York.

THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - - $5,250,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.
The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the Year 1848, during which it is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly, and invests its funds in investments generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium each year, or may be used to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment Policies issued at Life rates.*
SAMUEL C. HUEY, President; SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't; H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice Pres't; JAMES WAIN MASON, Actuary; HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.
JOHN D. SILVERT, Agent,
61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR ESTERBROOK'S STEEL-PENS
ESTERBROOK & CO. FALCON PEN
Most Popular PENS in Use.
SAMPLES & PRICES IN APPLICATION.
WORKS CAMDEN, N.J. NEW YORK OFFICE 26 JOHN ST.

LEGAL.

H. H. McCORMICK
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST DECKENBACH VS. JACOB MEYER.
Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 214 March T., 1872.
The undersigned, Master in the above case, having been directed by the Court to distribute the fund among the persons legally entitled to the same, the parties interested are hereby notified that the property belonging to Jacob Meyer and Ernest Deckenbach, situate in Diamond street, Pittsburgh, and sold on August 23, 1875, by order of said Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 15, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims to said fund will present them to him.
H. H. McCORMICK,
Master.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.
At Pittsburgh, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1876.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SHEFFIELDS & McCULLOUGH, of Petrolia, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.
JACOB P. ANCKER, Assignee.

Pennsylvania Lead Co.
Smelters and Refiners.
PENNA. REF'D Pig Lead,
Especially Adapted for the Manufacture of White Lead.
OFFICE, 137 FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, Room 7, 13 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876. WEDNESDAY,

NEW

ATTRACTIVE STOCK AND GOOD BARGAINS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW DRESS GOODS!

New additions having been made to our present attractive stock of Dress Goods, the assortment will be found unusually complete in every variety.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs,

Just taken out of Custom House, in every quality, will be found extra good value for the money. A very complete line of

Black Cashmeres,

All wool, Black Cashmeres, silk warp, Black Dress Goods, of all kinds. Colored Cashmeres and Merinos. Drap De Etes and Fine Goods.

Camels' Hair Suitings,

Plain and Plaid.

Knickerbocker Suitings, new variety. Plain and Plaid Fine Suitings to match.

Black Dress Silks,

Extra good value.

Bargains in Colored Dress Silks, Silk Repps, Poplins, &c. A very large assortment of

Popular Dress Goods,

From 12½c up, worth much more. Extra good bargains in

Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans,

For Men and Boys' wear, and the lowest prices for

Flannels,

And all classes of

Heavy Woolen Goods.

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of

LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES,

IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.

These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of

LADIES' FINE FURS

Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,

SACQUES AND JACKETS,

From Six to Ten Dollars, former price Eight to Fifteen Dollars. A few Very Choice

Black Silk Suits,

Trimmed

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 25, 1876.

Local finances and trade continue very quiet. There is scarcely a feature in finances or mercantile trade worthy of special note except the same sluggishness and unsatisfactory condition heretofore noted.

In the country districts money is reported tight and collections hard to make. All borrowers in fair standing can get money here at bank at moderate rates, and in the open market money can be had at about 10 per cent.

—A case of some interest to bankers and steamboatmen was tried yesterday before Judge Stowe, the result of which was announced in our court news this morning.

The facts were about as follows: In October, 1873, the steamer "Grand Lake and Owners" kept their bank account with Ira B. McVay & Co., and had a note of Staib & Co., to the order of the Grand Lake and owners discounted and placed to the credit of the boat. Staib & Co. failed and went into bankruptcy, and the assignee in bankruptcy of McVay & Co. brought suit against the steamer to recover the amount of the Staib & Co. note, with interest from maturity.

When suit was brought service was had on James Buttonfield, the captain and one of the owners of the boat, and on none of the other owners.

From the testimony it appeared that the owners were Jordan S. Neel, James Neel and James Buttonfield; that it was agreed among them that Buttonfield should be the master of the steamer and in charge of all business on shore; that Jordan S. Neel should attend to all the finances and the shore business. James Neel was to take no active part in the management.

In pursuance of this arrangement J. S. Neel employed his own clerk, F. H. Anderson, to attend to the boat's affairs, as clerk. The checks drawn against funds in bank by the steamer were signed "Steamer Grand Lake & O," by J. S. Neel, or in absence of Mr. Neel, by F. H. Anderson.

The note in suit was indorsed "Steamer Grand Lake and Owners per F. H. Anderson," and under this indorsement on the day of maturity of the note was written: "We hereby waive protest on the within note. Steamer Grand Lake and Owners per F. H. Anderson."

The defendant claimed that he could not be bound by this indorsement or waiver of protest, not having expressly authorized it.

The testimony showed that the checks of the steamer were drawn as above stated, and that checks signed by Anderson had been given to Buttonfield and collected by him.

The defense claimed that the owners of a steamboat are joint owners and not partners, and that the authority given J. S. Neel to attend to the business of the boat could not be delegated by him to any one else; that being an agent of the owners he could not create another agent without their consent, and that the authority given Anderson to waive protest on the note would not bind the other owners.

The plaintiffs' counsel argued that the defendant was bound on the ground that the power given to Neel was such that he could authorize Anderson to thus sign the name of the boat; that the defendant was estopped from setting up the defense of want of authority on the part of Anderson by his having accepted checks signed by Anderson without their raising the question of his authority to so sign the boat's name.

The learned Judge charged that the power given Neel by the other owners, was such that he could attend the business of the boat the same as if he was the sole owner, and that therefore the indorsement and waive of protest on the the Staib & Co. note by Anderson for the Grand Lake would bind the other owners as well as the one expressly giving him the authority.

Under this ruling the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

The interest of banks in this case is apparent. The clerk of a steamer opens an account in a bank, deposits money, indorses checks, and commercial paper taken in the due course of business, draws checks against such credits and signs the name of the boat, for its owners, by him.

Now it would be practically impossible for the bank to obtain the express authority from all the owners of the boat to allow the clerk to bind them in all such cases, for rather than do so, any bank would decline to take the account of a steamer, with more than one owner. It would also be manifestly unjust to allow the silent owners in a steamer to repudiate the acts of a clerk, on the ground of absence of express autorization, when they had had the benefit of the money placed to the boat's credit through the acts of the clerk.

That a clerk may step beyond the proper limit of his powers and thus bind the owners where he should not, is true; but that danger is inherent in all classes of delegated power and the responsibility of the selection of an honest agent should be with the owners and not with the public, and should loss fall upon either by the misconduct of the agent, it should be upon the principle who made the loss possible, and not on the innocent public, who were not consulted in the selection of the agent.

—An official statement of the condition of the savings banks of Rhode Island shows the condition of these institutions on the 6th of November, 1875 (a date not too remote for application at the present time), to be very satisfactory, both in the interest of stockholders and depositors. Notwithstanding the depression in the manufacturing districts, consequent on strikes and other well-known causes, the aggregate deposits have increased over $2,500,000 over the total represented about one year ago. The aggregate amount due depositors at the date above mentioned was $51,511,360. A noteworthy feature in the increase of deposits is that the gain has not been occasioned by large deposits on the part of capitalists; on the contrary, there has been an increasing number of small deposits, the number of depositors whose individual accounts do not exceed $300. The whole number of depositors is given at 105,625, making the amount due each $294 88 an increase of $9 in the average, and 3,276 in the number of depositors as compared with 1874. As to the securities held by these institutions against loans, we find $25,000,000 mortgages of real estate in the over $10,000,000 on personal securities, and less than $2,500,000 on mortgages outside Rhode Island. The average interest dividend paid depositors was seven per cents, a fact that speaks well for these investments considering that vast amounts of capital have been unable to command as high as four per cent.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, January 24, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has again been quite active to-day, and there has been a still further recovery in many of the leading speculative securities.

No decision is yet reported from the Supreme Court in the matter of the "Potter law," and we have nothing from Washington as to the Centennial appropriation.

Pacific Mail sold at 36¾ before the first call, but subsequently rallied to 38¾, on comparatively small transactions, but nothing has yet transpired to enable the street to form any decided opinion as to its future course.

Michigan Central has fluctuated between 69¾ and 69¾, but there is no special feature concerning it to-day.

The movement in Lake Shore continues, and its friends predict still higher prices for it.

Western Union Telegraph has been quiet but firm all day.

The Chicago and Northwestern and St. Paul stocks are steady.

We still think that at every decline from present prices, it will pay to buy stocks.

Money is more active at six per cent. on call.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
January 25, 1876.					
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113
U. S., 6's 1881, coup.	122	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1865, coup.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
5-20's, 1867, register'd	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1867	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1868	122	122	122	122	122
10-40's	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
10-40's, coupon	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Currency 6's	124½	124½	124½	124½	125
New 5's, coupon	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Western Union 4½'s	76	76	77	77	77
Quicksilver	37½	37½	38	38	38
Pacific Mail	38	38	38¼	38¼	38¾
Panama	120	120	120	120	120
Adams Express	93	93	93½	93½	93½
Wells-Fargo Express	85	85	85	85	85
American Express	53	53	53	53	53
United States Exp's	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
New York Central	129	129	129	129	129
Erie	16¾	17	17	17	17¼
Michigan Central	69	69	69	69	69
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Chicago & Northwest'n	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Do preferred	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul common	30	30	30	30	30
Do preferred	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Wabash common	6	6	6	6	6
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Union Pacific	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Harlem	135	135	135	135	135
Hannibal & St. Joseph	16	16	16	16	16
Atlantic & Pac. par	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Iron Mountain	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
C., C. & I.	44	44	44	44	44
Missouri Pacific					
Kansas Pacific	14	14	14	14	14
Atlantic & Pac. pref.					
S. Carolina, 6's, 1871	35				
S. Carolina, 6's, July	35				
Missouri 6's	103		103		103

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			55¾
Reading	52¾	53	
Penn'a Coal Co. of N. J.		150	
Oil Creek			15½
Lehigh Valley			61
Allegheny Valley	45¾	46	
Central Transportation	45¾	46¼	
Empire Transportation	51	51¾	
P., C. & St. L., pr. do			88¾

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 113¾.
MOSEY.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Money 5@6 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $441,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $107,000. Clearings $28,930,031. Sterling 485¼@488.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 113¾. Carrying rates 1½@2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and buger, the demand for investment continues. Railroad bonds strong and in active demand, with Northwestern consolidated gold coupon bonds as the feature. State securities quiet. Stocks firm and higher in some instances. The features were Ohio and Mississippi, Erie, St. Paul, Western Union, Lake shore and Northwestern. The knowledge that the latter company is successfully marketing large quantities of land bordering on that road helps to strengthen its securities. Transactions 129,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 20,000 Northwestern, 31,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore and 11,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	77	Toledo & Wabash	6
Pacific Mail	38¼	Do preferred	7
Adams Express	100¾	Fort Wayne	100½
Wells Fargo Ex	85½	Terre Haute	5¾
United States Ex	49	Do preferred	45
American Ex	53½	Chicago & Alton	100¾
New York Central	116¾	Do preferred	108
Erie	17¼	Illinois Central	97¾
Do preferred	35	Burlington & Quincy	115¾
Hudson River	133	Hannibal & St. Jos.	15¾
Do preferred	133	Do preferred	43½
Mich. Central	69¼	Atlantic & P. Tel.	19
Lake Shore	93	Mariposa	8¾
Illinois Central	97¾	Union Pac. stock	68¾
Cleve. & Pittsb.	92½	Cen. Pac. bonds	103½
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. bonds	103
Do preferred	69¾	Do land grants	103¾
N. J. Central	107¾	Do income	87
Rock Island	107¾	Do preferred	85
St. Paul	30¼	Missouri 6's	103¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46½	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	44¼	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, January 25, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000. Consols for money 93 5-16@93 7-16; for account 94. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do, 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 109; Erie 16¾; do preferred 35.

PARIS, January 25.—Rentes 66 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 25.—United States bonds—New 5's 100.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Gold 113. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 54@54¾; bank 56@56¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 25, 1876.

The general markets continue to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or startling; but few changes have occurred, and these will be found quoted below. It may be proper to note that, according to the best information obtainable, the general outlook is decidedly more encouraging, and a general revival of trade is not far distant. On the strength of this, dealers generally are making extensive preparations for the spring trade. The operations for some time past have been restricted simply to the wants of the home trade. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to give our merchants a call; they will find them well prepared to sell at very low prices for cash. Our produce quotations published yesterday showed various changes. The receipts of produce are steadily increasing.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,835	Corn, bus	4,000
Wheat, bus	1,800	Barley, bus	2,700
Rye, bus	2,708	Butter, pkgs	141
Bacon, pcs	2,604	Bacon, lbs	31
Potatoes, bus	430	Hay, bales	200

The quotations below are wholesale prices, unless otherwise mentioned. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market continues to move along slowly, presenting but few changes worthy of special mention. As will be seen by reference to another part of this report, the receipts are steadily increasing, particularly of corn, barley and rye. The following are the current rates: Wheat—Michigan white $1 38@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 35, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 35@1 38; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected, no one at $1 is to quality. Corn is quiet with light receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for good yellow; new car 48@50c for mixed. Oats for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 53@56. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 38@40c white do at 41@43c; Western white 43@44c. Barley—Not much doing; Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 by brewers; choice new spring at $1 20@1 22; common to prime at 90@1 10; fall $1 00@1 15; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye quiet with a sale of one car at 82c, held at 80@83c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—Dealers report a steady local demand, more particularly for favorite brands. The receipts are increasing, amounting during the past forty-eight hours to 4,839 barrels. The mills have a fair supply of wheat on hand and appear to be doing a satisfactory business. We quote the wholesale rates for jobbing lots as follows: No. 2 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c⁄₱ bbl. The following are the leading dealers for standard grades of flours as we sadly as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@7 00; Minnesota $7 25@7 60; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen; graham, unbolted, $5 50@6 00; buckwheat meal $5 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour $2 50@3 00 ₱ bu. Hay—The receipts continue light. The supply, however, is fully up with the demand. The present rates are as follows: Weighted upland prairie, baled, per ton, $12 00@14 00; prime timothy $17 00@19 00. No. 2 do $15 00@16 00. Straw sells at $6 00@7 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—The demand being moderate the supply was equal to the occasion. We note sales of bran at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; shorts and segonds $16 00@17 00 ₱ ton; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00 per ton. Oil meal $30 00@43 00 per ton.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts for some time past have scarcely been worth mentioning, still the supply was fully up with the requirements of the market. Prices are very unsatisfactory, at least to holders. We note sales at $1 50@2 25@3 50 per barrel as for quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off. This fact has strengthened the confidence of holders, who are firmer in their views. We quote at 65@70c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The demand has fallen off. Prices are weak and unsatisfactory. Prime white navy $1 25 ₱ bushel; medium, $1 12½@1 15 ₱ bu-hel.

BUCKWHEAT—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 3½@3¾c ₱ ₱.

BUTTER—The receipts have been steadily increasing with a moderate supply in the market. Prime fresh roll was in good demand. Prices were well maintained. We quote choice in firkins and tubs at 28@30c; prime 27@28c; medium grades are dull and sold at varying prices ranging from 18@26c ₱ ₱. The receipts since our last were 141 packages.

CHEESE—We can report an increased demand. We can report sales in a regular way. Prime Ohio factory 13½@14c; New York at 14@15c; sweitzer 13@15c; Limberger 14@16c ₱ ₱.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer and quotations unchanged. We quote nominally at $6 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply. We hear of sales in a jobbing way at $12 00@13 00 per barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—In moderate demand. Peaches, prime halves, 7@8c; peeled, 10@12c. Eight apples, sliced, 10@11c; quarters, 5@6c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted, 6@8c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The receipts during the week were large. We can report a sale of 14,000 dozen on the wharf at 16@18c per dozen; from store the usual advance was obtained.

HOMINY—In fair supply. We note sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@ 28c ₱ ₱; California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

HOPS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite depressed. Choice 1875's rule at 15@22c ₱ ₱, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—In ample supply. We quote nominally 10@12c ₱ ₱.

NUTS—The season for chestnuts is about over. Prices are too uncertain to quote. For other descriptions there was a fair demand as follows: Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@7c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 90@$1 ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50 @4 00 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Are dull; the supply exceeds the demand and prices are weak and very unsatisfactory, at least to holders. We quote nominally: peachblows at 38@40c ₱ bushel on track. Early Rose 35@38c; Peerless 35@38c. From store sales were made at 40c for peachblows and Early Rose. The supply was only moderate. The demand was a limited one. Price are somewhat uncertain. We quote dressed chickens 11@12c ₱ ₱; turkeys 12@13c; ducks 12@14c. Live chicks as 50@60c per pair by the coop.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 35 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 60@2 75 ₱ bushel. Turnips 35@40c ₱ bushel. Beets 60@65c ₱ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

Dealers report a fair jobbing demand for the season. The following quotations are the wholesale rates:

Hams, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	14½	Lard, Prime Leaf in ¼ bbls., ₱ ₱	14
Shoulders, ₱ ₱	9½	Lard, Prime Leaf in buckets, ₱ ₱	14½
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	12½	Lard, Refined in ¼ bbls., ₱ ₱	16½
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	13½	Lard, Refined in 5 ₱ pails, ₱ ₱	16½
Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	15	Lard, Refined in 3 ₱ pails, ₱ ₱	17
Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.	$ 6 50	Lard, Refined in 5 ₱ pails, ₱ ₱	16¾
Bacon Shoulders, ₱ ₱	9½	Lard, Refined in 3 ₱ pails, ₱ ₱	16¾
Bacon, Short Rib Sides, ₱ ₱	13	Lard Oil, Extra Winter Strained, ₱ gal	$ 1 00
Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, ₱ ₱	13½	Lard Oil, Miners' Winter Strained, ₱ gal	67
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	21 00	Carbon Oil, Standard White, ₱ gal	12½
Family Mess Pork, about 25 pieces in bbl, ₱ bbl	21 00	Glucose, Prime New York	
Short Cut Mess Pork, about 50 pieces in bbl, ₱ bbl	21 00	Goshen, ₱ ₱	14
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ ₱	13½	Pigs' Feet, kegs, ₱ ₱	6
		Pigs' Feet, ¼ bbl	4 15
		Pigs' Feet, 1 bbl	9 00

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $6 00@6 25.

SEEDS—Quiet; scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Clover seed $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $2 75@3 00.

SUGAR—Steady at 3c per ₱ for good country hams.

TALLOW—Chandlers' tallow, city rendered, 6¾@6¾c; country do 5½@5¾c.

Groceries.

The market was steady with a moderate trade demand, so far as values are concerned with no change to record.

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	*Sugars.*	₱ ₱.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	24 c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10½c
Good Rio	22 c	Choice (yellow)	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	C—yellow	8½c
Java	33 c	Franklin, B	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Powdered	12½c
Rio, in papers	26@27½c	Crushed	11½c
24 grades do	25½@32c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	20@27½c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	35 c	Good fair N. O.	8 c
Java, in bulk	34½c	Fully do	9½c
Teas.		Primedo	8½c
Young Hyson	45@81 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	50@82½	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	40@ 90	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	40@ 95	Strp Ch. N. O.	50@55c

Prime	53@55c
Good	50c
Syrups.	
Ex. white drips	70c
Sugar drips	50c
Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.	
Cloves	60 c
Allspice	18@19 c
Cassia	25@30 c
Nutmegs	90 c
Pepper	25 c
Soaps.	
Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25
A. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 50
St. Patrick do	7 80
Co. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4 50
German mottled do	75c
Shot	13@15c

TOBACCO—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without notable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured.		Smoking—Granulated	43@55c
Spun roll	50@63c		
Black Navy	55@58c	*Leaf Tobacco.*	
Black Twist	57@60c	Western leaf	
Louisville Navy	63@66c	wrappers	10@25c
Louisville Cav	66@70c	Ohio seed wrap	12@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Ohio seed filler	3@10c
Virginia Ten	58@61c	Ohio seed wrap	12@25c
Virginia Cav	59@62½c	Ohio seed filler	3@10c
Double Thick	63@66c	Conn. Valley wrapper	90@70c
Flourdens	63@66c	Havana wrap	$1 25@2 50
Bright pounds	63@64c	Havana fillers	35@$1 25
Black Quarters	57@60c	*Cigars—*	
Rough & Ready	53@56c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 30
Fine Cut plug	70@80c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Fine Cut	55@60c	Seed & Havana	30@ 36
Cut and Dry	53@55c	Havana	90@150
Scotch Snuff	65@75c		
Black Snuff	50@60c		

CANNED GOODS—Are in moderate demand so far as prices are concerned. We have no quotable change to note. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 05; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 30@2 40; corn, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 40; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½ cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $3 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pine pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 25; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, $5 50; bbls containing 1,000 pickles, $8 25; hf-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new ₱ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ₱. Currants 8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c; do Ivica 32c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@16c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

January 25—The market continues firm with a good trade demand. The advance we have before noted has been fully maintained. The advantages of the market are on the side of holders and producers. The rates were as follows: Crude barge oil delivered here 9½@17½; 92 2% United certificates $1 82½@1 83½; New York & Union $1 83½; immediate shipment $2 02½@2 05. The sales reached 80,000 barrels.

NEW YORK—The Market was firm and stronger sales were made f. o. b. 10½c, being an advance. Holders are not anxious to sell to any extent, their belief in a further advance being strong. New York—Refined is reported strong with a good inquiry with sales at 14c. Philadelphia—Refined at 14½c; 2,000 do in Philadelphia at 14c. Do reshed in Baltimore at 14c. Crude in bulk 8½c for prompt; do in shipping order 10½c; refined 14½c; cases 18½@20½c. At Baltimore refined is 14½c.

OIL CITY, January 25.—Market quiet and weak, with no disposition shown to either buy or sell; $1 80 bid for United at 9½c; no bid yet for immediate shipment at $2 02½. Options neglected and no bids only for longer; first $1X months at $2 03.

TITUSVILLE, January 25.—Market nominal at $2 02½@2 03½.

ROBERTSVILLE, January 25.—Market quiet and steady; quoted at $2 00@2 02½.

TIDIOUTE, January 25.—Market firm at $2 00@2 02½.

PARKERS, January 25.—United at 80; shipment $2 02½; Union 1 80.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Market firm; standard white 13¾@14c; crude 11c in barrels; cases 18c. Sales 10,000 barrels at 13¾c.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Petroleum firm; crude 8½@9c; refined 14c; cases 19¾@20c; naphtha 8½@9c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 11½@11¾c; refined 14@14¾c.

LONDON, January 25.—Refined petroleum 10s 6d@10s 9d.

CLEVELAND, January 25.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 150 degrees test, 11c; State test 12c; Michigan State test 12c.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

January 25, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	George Pohl, Phila	550
Citizens O W	J B Tilford, Phila	337
H & A Stewart	A B Tilford, Phila	337
J T Stockdale	John S Davis, Phila	240
Standard Oil Co.	Wm King, Phila	144
Lockhart & Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	132
Total		1,320

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

January 24, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Titusville	Hunting Oil Works	7
M W Stevenson	Liberty Oil Works	8
Total		15

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs during the past week. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Hughes & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acids.					
Acetic	8 @ 12	8	Magnesia	80	2 00
Citric	1 05	6	12	Manna SF	90	1 00
Muriatic	3	17	6	Morphine	4 00	4 40
Sulphuric	2	2@6	4½	Nux Vom	1 25	1 50
Nitric	10	12	6	Opium	3 50	4 00
Alcohol, gal	2	2	2 40	Anise	3 50	4 00
Alkalies.				Bergamot	5 50	6 00
Caps	2	16	@ 20	Cajeput	1	75
Soda	2	5	6	Cinnam	2	00
Am Carb	8	10	12	Cod liv, gal	2	00
Aqua	8	8	12	Croton	2	00
Ammonia	75	90	95	Linseed, raw	62	65
Ashes.				Linseed, bl	65	67
Pearl	4	@	5	Neats F, gal	90	1 00
Pot	4	4½	5	Olive	1	25
Bark.				Quinine	35	38
Cinchona	25	@	28	Quinine, doz	2	25
Cinch red	18	20	1 30	Quinine, oz	2	30
Cinch pale	20	@	30	Rosemary	1	00
Elm	20	@	40	Sassafras	50	60
Blood, Lead.				Spermaceti	1	25
American	5	@	6	Tanners, gal	56	60
Sast Ind	7	11	@	12	Turpentine	50	55
German	6	@	10	Varnish	1	00
Blue mass	1	@	1	White Wax	45	50
Blue vitriol	7	@	8	Whale Oil, gal	1	00
Borax refined	15	@	18	Pit'ch, bbl	3	75
Brimstone	4	@	5½	Resin	3	00
Flor sul	5	@	6	Bichrom	12	@
Caused Sal	3	@	4	Chlorate	30	@
English	2	@	2	Iodide	2	90
Camphor	21	@	25	Iodine	3	50
Canthar's	1	75	@ 1	80	Quinsulph	2	30
Cham Germ	9	@	10	Rosin, bbl	4	00
Roasted	12	@	15	Soda	2	@
Chlorof'm	1	05	@ 1	20	Gentian	8	@
Clove	1	@	1	10	Ginger	8	@
Cochineal	60	@	75	Ipecac	2	50
Cop sulph	6	@	7	Jalap pow	2	@
Copperas, ₱	2	@	3	Jalap root	1	@
Cream tart	30	@	35	Rhub E	1	00
Cubebs	3	15	@	20	Rhub pow	1	50
Dalsam	1	75	@	2	Sarsaparilla	50	@
Emery Emb	10	@	12	Senega	2	@
Ep N S	10	@	12	Squills	25	@
Sulph	20	@	25	Germb	25	@
Ergot	1	25	@	1	50	Alumn	2	@
Gum Arab	1	@	1	25	Arsenic	2	@
Assafœt	25	@	30	Soda	2	@
Benzoin	50	@	60	Sulphate	2	@
Camph	1	@	1	10	Canary	7	@
Guiac	1	@	1	10	Hemp	4	@
Gum				Cardamn	2	00
Arabic sift	20	@	30	Coriander	1	00
" Whitest	40	@	50	Senna	25	@
Myrrh	35	@	40	Worm	1	50
Shellac	38	@	70	*Soda.*		
Tragacanth	60	@	80	Ash	3	@
" Flake	90	@	1	00	Soap Cast	11	@
Hoffm's Anod	1	00	@	1	25	Soap Mott	11	@
Indigo Mad	1	00	@	1	20	Sugar L'ds	24	@
Span	1	10	@	1	20	Turp spirits	41	@
Iodine	4	40	@	4	60	*Vitriol.*		
Jamp Bark	7	@	8	Copal	1	25	@	2
Lac Sulph	25	@	30	Copperas	2	@	3
Lead, red ₱	7	@	8	Damar	1	00	@	1
Mace	1	45	@	1	55	Flint	1	@
Meg Sulph	2	@	2	25	Lac	1	@	1
Materials.				Oil Vitriol	3	@	4
Sal Soda	1½	@	2	Saltpetre	8	@	10
Soda Ash	3½	@	4	Sulphate	2	@	2

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 25.—Cattle—Receipts 3,300 head. Market quiet but generally firmer; common to good fat cows and bulls $2 50@3 20; half fattened butchers' steers $3 00@3 80; good fat steers $3 60@3 20; extra shipping nominally $3 75@4 25. Shipments 1,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 19,000 head. Market fairly active and firm, closing with about all sold and with an upward tendency; packers' $7 00@7 25; fancy $7 25; Philadelphia $7 50@7 55. Shipments 1,500 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500 head. Market active and firm at $4 75@6

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-two cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 25, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29 338	28	77	S. W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29 263	35	70	W.	Gentle	Cloudy
7 P. M.	29 263	35	61	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer.. 29.621 | Highest thermom.... 37
Mean thermom... 30.1 | Lowest thermom.... 28

Pittsburgh Female College.

Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Not the Man.

James Logan, who was arrested by officer Herb on suspicion that he was connected with the Youngstown murder, was taken to the Workhouse by the officer yesterday, where he was identified by the officers of that institution, and the record showed that he was discharged on Wednesday morning. He was at the Young Men's Home on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, and as the murder was committed on Friday he could not have been the perpetrator. It seems that he had been boasting in a foolish manner to some companions, and his arrest was the result. He was set at liberty.

Obituary.

Mr. William Redman, the well known coal merchant, died yesterday at the family residence in Braddock borough, after a short illness. On Friday last while at work on his coal road at Braddock, Mr. R. hurt his hand. He placed a piece of court plaster over the abrasion of the skin and paid no further attention to the injury until evening, when his hand commenced swelling. The inflammation extended to the arm, and on Sunday erysipelas set in, terminating fatally as stated. The deceased was well known and highly esteemed. He was about sixty-five years of age, and leaves a family.

Actions in Ejectment.

An action of ejectment was commenced in the Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, by R. B. Petty against John Meyer and George Koch, for a lot of ground on Fifth avenue, extending back on Bedford street, being lot No. 12 in the Ruch estate plan. A two story frame dwelling stands on the lot.

An action of ejectment was also commenced in the same court by the same party, against John Meyer and Leonard Brucker, to recover a tract of land in Kilbuck township, on which are a small frame dwelling, orchard and vineyard. This tract comprises between fourteen and fifteen acres and is bounded by lands of Peter Geisz, Woods & Knox, John F. Mueller, and Otto Hartung. A summons was issued in each case.

Sportsmens' Association.

The Western Pennsylvania Sportsmens' Association, with headquarters in this city is a flourishing institution. It comprises a membership of one hundred and twenty-two young men, while constant additions are being made. There rooms are in English's block, Fourth avenue. Following are the officers recently elected:

President—Robert Dalzell.
Vice President—D. C. Phillips.
Treasurer—John O. Harper.
Secretary—O. F. Wharton.
Assistant Secretary—John D. Jackson.
Directors—Dr. W. J. Funkenberg, John C. Brown, Dr. W. H. Daly, F. H. Kennedy and Walton Woolsey.

A billiard table is soon to be added to the attractions of the rooms.

Neck Broken by a Fall.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Henry Shultz, a cigar maker, aged forty-one years, who was found yesterday morning lying at the foot of a flight of basement steps at No. 29 Federal street, Allegheny, with his neck broken. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was employed at Mc. Enulty's cigar shop on Fourth avenue, this city, and that he left the shop about four o'clock in the afternoon in a state of intoxication. Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning the servant girl employed at Mrs. A. DeRoy's house, 29 Federal street, noticed the body at the foot of the basement steps, resting on the head. The deceased lived on Washington street, in the rear of the residence at which his body was found, and his course was through an alley near Mr. DeRoy's house. It is supposed that he labored under the delusion that he was walking in the alley when he went down the steps. He fell a distance of some six or seven steps and lodged on his head, breaking his neck. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries received by falling down the steps. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

Tenth Anniversary of the Consecration of Bishop Kerfoot—Interesting Services.

The convocation of the Episcopal Deanery of Pittsburgh met in Christ Church, Allegheny, yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the occasion being the Festival of the Conversion of St. Paul. Rev. Dr. Riley, of Mexico, preached an able and interesting sermon, after which occurred the Holy Communion service.

At three P. M. there was a discussion on the "Christian Nurture of the Young," which was participated in by the rectors generally of the Deanery.

In the evening Bishop Kerfoot preached a sermon reviewing the work in the Diocese since his consecration as Bishop, the day being the tenth anniversary of that consecration. He took for his text II. Cor., xi: 28: "Besides these things that are without, that which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the churches." After referring to the conversion of St. Paul and descanting upon the circumstances of that remarkable event, the Bishop entered upon a retrospective and statistical account of the diocese since his consecration. Ten years ago there were thirty-three ministers in the diocese, embracing twenty-four counties of the State. Of these only ten now remained, eight having died and the others removed to other dioceses. There are now fifty-five ministers in the diocese. Then there were only thirty-five parishes; now there are fifty eight. The large amount of $600,000 had been expended in the erection of church edifices, and the aggregate indebtedness on all church property in the diocese was only $10,000. There are now in the diocese 85 places of worship. For all purposes, charitable and others $1,700,000 had been contributed. The Bishop closed by returning thanks to God for the work which had been accomplished.

There was a large audience present, and the services were of a highly interesting character.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Investigation Postponed Until To-Day—The Legislative Committee, Etc.

The investigation into the management of the Reform School, was to have been resumed yesterday, at nine o'clock, by Mr. Bakewell, on behalf of the State Board of Public Charities, who expected the assistance of Col. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county, a member of the same board. At the hour stated, Mr. Bakewell was in his place, but Col. Noyes was not present. The Rev. Mr. Gill was on hand, with some witnesses for the prosecution, and the counsel and reporters made the balance of the party.

Mr. Avery, the Superintendent, asked for a postponement until Wednesday morning, provided Mr. Gill did not object. He said there were various reasons for postponement.

Mr. Bakewell said that the Committee had no desire to press the parties, and would grant the postponement if Mr. Gill was willing.

Mr. Avery remarked that he did not ask a postponement because he was not prepared for a further investigation, but because under various circumstances it seemed best that the adjournment should take place.

Mr. Gill said he had no objections to granting the request, and the investigation was adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

It was well understood that the principal reason for asking a postponement was, because the House of Representatives had raised a committee to investigate the charges made against the institution, which committee was expected to arrive in the city last evening. It is not known whether the committee will act in conjunction with the Committee of Public Charities, or begin anew on their own account. It would be useless and absurd for both bodies to prosecute an investigation bearing upon the same charges; but the Legislative Committee may open the door so as to include that branch affecting the management, to which Mr. Gill referred, and which the Board of Charities declined to enter upon at present, preferring only to to hear testimony as to the allegations of cruelty.

The committee of the House has been changed slightly from the form in which it was first announced. Mr. Spang, of Bedford, having declined to serve, Mr. Thornton, of Allegheny, was substituted in his place. The committee, therefore, stands as follows:

Plummer, Democrat, of Venango; Yerkes, Democrat, of Montgomery; Thornton, Democrat, of Allegheny; Vodges, Republican, of Philadelphia, and Jackson, Republican, of Mercer.

It is said that, inasmuch as this is not a joint committee, it will have no power "to send for persons and papers;" but it is not likely that the fact will prevent a thorough investigation, as there will be few, if any, witnesses who will not respond to a verbal summons.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Important Decision Affecting Corporation Elections—The New Constitutional Provision Defined by Judge Sterrett, in the Case of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company.

Hon. J. P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of this county, was recently called upon to determine a case in the Westmoreland district, affecting the legality of the action of the judges of an election for directors of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company, in refusing to permit cumulative voting on the part of certain stockholders. The decision is of importance to every corporation in the State, and we give it entire:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. C Donnelly and D. Shupe vs. A. O. Tinsman and others. 264 May term, 1875. Westmoreland county. Quo warranto. Demurrer, &c.

The effect of the demurrer in this case is to admit all material averments of facts contained in the suggestion of the relators.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Among other things, they allege that at the last annual election for President and Directors of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company they were candidates for the office of Directors, and were duly qualified to serve as such; that stockholders, in person and by their duly authorized agents, representing in all four hundred and fifty-eight shares of stock, were present and offered to vote for them, six votes each, for each and every share of stock so represented by them; that the judges of the election refused to receive the votes so tendered; that if these votes had been accepted the relators would have had each twenty-seven hundred and forty-eight votes; that the highest number of votes received for any of the defendants, as announced by the judges of the election, was nineteen hundred and eighty or thereabouts; that, by thus refusing to receive and count the votes tendred for the relators, they were excluded from the contest, and their election as members of the board of directors prevented.

It is claimed by the relators that the stockholders who tendered their votes for them, as above stated, had a right to do so under the fourth section of the sixteenth article of the Constitution, which provides that, "In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates as he may prefer," and that the refusal of the election officer to accept the votes as tendered, prevented a fair election. On the other hand, it is claimed by the defendants in the first place, that this section of the Constitution "works no practical change whatever in the law" relating to the election of president and directors of the company—that it gives each shareholder no more votes, for any one or more of the shares so to be elected, than he had before its adoption, viz.: One vote for each share of stock and no more. This brings us to the main question in the case, viz.: What is

THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECTION

above quoted? If we seek for an answer in the history of cumulative voting there can be no doubt that the framers of the new Constitution had in view just what the relators do. While the language employed does not clearly convey the idea intended, the debates on the subject in the Constitutional Convention leave no room for doubt as to the object sought to be attained. Any other construction than that claimed by the relators is not even hinted at, and those who opposed it in Convention, on the ground that it would enable a meagre minority, by concentrating their votes on one person, to secure his election and give him a place in the Board, to which he would be powerless for good and potent for evil.

If it satisfactorily appears, then, that the clause in question was so understood by the framers of the Constitution, that construction which accords with their understanding should be adopted if the language employed is at all susceptible of such meaning. And is it not so?

The act of 19th February, 1849, which regulates the right of voting for directors, provides "that each share of the stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote." This does not mean simply one *single vote* and no more. It means one vote each for the number of directors to be elected. If, for example, the board to be elected consists of twelve directors, the holder of a share is authorized to cast one vote for each of the twelve or twelve votes in all, and he is entitled to one hundred in each of the twelve voted for. This is practically twelve votes. Thus, also, if the stockholder has ten shares he is authorized to cast ten votes for each of the twelve to be elected, or one hundred and twenty single votes in all. So that, in point of fact, though the whole number of votes that each shareholder is actually entitled to cast, under the act of 1849, is ascertained by multiplying the number of shares he holds by the number of directors to be elected; but he cannot cast more votes, for each person to be elected, than he has shares of stock.

The change sought to be introduced by the section under consideration was to enable each shareholder, if he chooses, to consolidate his single votes and cast the whole number "for one candidate or distribute them upon two or more candidates as he may prefer." What is really meant, then, by the phrase "the whole number of his votes" in the new Constitution, is not one single vote for each share of stock, but as many votes for each share as there are directors to be elected. The language employed fairly warrants this construction, and this, taken in connection with what was manifestly the understanding of the framers of the Constitution, leads us to the conclusion that each shareholder who may choose to tender six votes for each of the relators for each share of stock held by them, had clearly the right to do so, and that the Judges of the election erred in refusing to receive the votes so tendered.

THE CHARTER AN OLD ONE.

It is further objected by the defendants that the company was chartered and letters patent issued in 1870 (prior to the adoption of the new Constitution); that the act 1849, which provides for the manner of holding elections and voting, is part of the company's charter, and is, in fact, a contract with the stockholders, which could only be modified by the consent of both contracting parties, and that the company has never accepted the provisions of the new Constitution.

This objection appears to be plausible, but, in the first place, the law regulating the manner of holding elections and voting is not in the nature of a contract, and if it were the charter of the company was granted since the constitutional amendment of 1857, which reserved to the Legislature the power to alter, revoke or annul charters thereafter granted; and if the Legislature possessed the power to alter the charter in regard to the time of holding elections, to themselves, who are the source of all legislative authority, had the power to do so by a provision in their fundamental law.

From what has been said it follows that, if the votes tendered for the relators had been received and counted as they should have been, they would have been both elected, together with eleven of the defendants; inasmuch as the number of the votes given for each is not stated, we have no means of determining which of the defendants should have been returned elected.

If it were necessary a new election might be ordered; but, inasmuch as the annual election is near at hand, this is not required. The prothonotary is, therefore, directed to enter.

THE ORDER,

as follows: "And now, January 7, 1876, this cause came on to be heard on the demurrer filed by the defendants, &c., and was argued by counsel, and, after due consideration, it is ordered that judgment be entered on the demurrer in favor of the plaintiffs, and that the defendants be ousted and excluded from the offices of President and Directors of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company, and that they pay the costs.

"By order of the court. James P. Sterrett, President Judge Fifth Judicial District."

CITY MORTALITY.

Record of Deaths for the Past Week

The Board of Health reports 43 deaths for the week ending January 22, from the following causes: Abscess of liver 1; accidental disease 1; accidents 2; concussion of brain 1; cancer of face 1; cancer of uterus, pancreas, 1; cancer of stomach 1; cancer of anodinum 1; cerebritis 1; consumption 5; convulsions 1; enteritis 1; typhoid fever 3; scarlet fever 3; dilatation of heart 1; hemorrhage from artery 1; congestion of liver 1; congestion of lungs 1; marasmus 1; meningitis 1; nervous prostration 2; ostitis 2; premature birth 1; pneumonitis 4; puerperal convulsions 1; acute rheumatism 1; acquired syphilis 1. Total 43. No colored persons died during the week. Of those deceased 13 were married; 23 single; 5 widows; 1 widower, and not stated 1. Nativity: Pittsburgh 18; other parts of United States 10; England 2; Germany 4; Ireland 3; Wales 1. The ages were: Under 1 year, 6; from 1 to 2 years, 1; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 2; 15 to 20, 4; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 10; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 3.

The infectious diseases reported for the week were: Small pox 2; scarlet fever 3; diphtheria 3; typhoid fever 5; total 13.

Mercantile Library Board.

The Mercantile Library Association has perfected the organization of its board of directors.

The tie vote between Wm. H. Barnes, Esq., and Hon. Wm. McClelland was settled by the withdrawal of the former in favor of the latter.

John S. Slagle, Esq., having resigned, the board, at a meeting held last evening, filled the vacancy by the election of Mr. Samuel George, Jr., of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank. The board as re-organized is as follows:

J. Bowman Sweitzer, President.
Henry Holdship, Vice President.
Wm. N. Riddle, Treasurer.
L. Haisey Williams, Secretary.
Directors—John B. Jackson, James M. Reinhart, Wm. L. Challant, Wm. McClelland, S. George, Jr.

ALDERMEN IN COUNCIL.

A Movement to Organize an Association—A Discussion on a Slanderous Newspaper Article, &c., &c.

Pursuant to adjournment a number of the Aldermen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny assembled last evening at Lang's Hall, on Liberty street, for the purpose of receiving and taking action on the report of the Committee on Organization appointed at a previous meeting. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Alderman O'Donnell, and Alderman Logan was appointed Secretary.

The chair called for the report of the Committee on Organization, which was presented by the chairman, Alderman Butler. The substance of the report was published in the COMMERCIAL of last Thursday. It provides for the election of officers and the appointment of an Executive Committee, and makes it the duty of the committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association.

The report was adopted as read.

Alderman Logan moved that the meeting proceed to a permanent organization.

Alderman G'Donnell opposed the motion on the ground that the attendance was small, and he thought there should be a better representation of the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace present before a permanent organization was effected.

The mover withdrew his motion.

Alderman Fitzsimmons moved that when the meeting adjourns it be until this night one week.

Alderman Donley thought the organization should be effected as soon as possible. It was for the interests of the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of the county that they act in harmony. It was only in this way that they could procure needed legislation. As to the Carson bill now before the Legislature, he could see nothing objectionable in its provisions, but if a majority of the magistrates of the county thought that the bill should be amended or modified, he had no objections to offer.

Alderman O'Donnell (Alderman Butler in the chair) moved as an amendment to 'Squire Fitzsimmons' motion, that a temporary Executive Committee be appointed, and that said committee be instructed to procure a hall and notify the various Aldermen and Justices of the Peace by letter of the time and place of the next meeting. Carried.

Aldermen Donley, Butler and Koenig were appointed said committee.

A SLANDEROUS PUBLICATION.

The chair said his attention had been called to an editorial in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of to-day (Tuesday) which reflected severely on the character of Aldermen as a class. He desired to have that article read to the meeting.

Alderman Donley, by request, read the article in question, which, under the caption of "Aldermanic Outrages," denounces a majority of our Aldermen as vicious and dishonest, asserting that they collect fees and fines in cases of summary conviction and fail to report the same to the proper authorities.

Alderman Logan said the article was an outrageous libel on a large class of honest and worthy officials.

Alderman D. L. Smith said the editor who indulged in the libel that a majority of the Aldermen of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny were vicious and dishonest made a libelous statement, and he would say that because a corrupt Judge developed himself in one of our courts, all the Judges, or a majority thereof, were corrupt. The speaker was free to admit that there were a few instances where aldermen had done wrong, but for a paper to publish such a slander as that contained in the *Gazette* and refer to the respectable class of citizens, was a gross insult, and as such he strongly condemned it. That paper surpassed all Aldermanic records on the ground that it would enable a meagre minority, by concentrating their votes on one person, to secure his election and give him a place in the Board, to which he would be powerless for good and potent for evil.

If it satisfactorily appears, then, that the clause in question was so understood by the framers of the Constitution, that construction which accords with their understanding should be adopted if the language employed is at all susceptible of such meaning. And is it not so?

The act of 19th February, 1849, which regulates the right of voting for directors, provides "that each share of the stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote." This does not mean simply one *single vote* and no more. It means one vote each for the number of directors to be elected. If, for example, the board to be elected consists of twelve directors, the holder of a share is authorized to cast one vote for each of the twelve or twelve votes in all, and he is entitled to one hundred in each of the twelve voted for. This is practically twelve votes. Thus, also, if the stockholder has ten shares he is authorized to cast ten votes for each of the twelve to be elected, or one hundred and twenty single votes in all. So that, in point of fact, though the whole number of votes that each shareholder is actually entitled to cast, under the act of 1849, is ascertained by multiplying the number of shares he holds by the number of directors to be elected; but he cannot cast more votes, for each person to be elected, than he has shares of stock.

The change sought to be introduced by the section under consideration was to enable each shareholder, if he chooses, to consolidate his single votes and cast the whole number "for one candidate or distribute them upon two or more candidates as he may prefer." What is really meant, then, by the phrase "the whole number of his votes" in the new Constitution, is not one single vote for each share of stock, but as many votes for each share as there are directors to be elected. The language employed fairly warrants this construction, and this, taken in connection with what was manifestly the understanding of the framers of the Constitution, leads us to the conclusion that each shareholder who may choose to tender six votes for each of the relators for each share of stock held by them, had clearly the right to do so, and that the Judges of the election erred in refusing to receive the votes so tendered.

THE CHARTER AN OLD ONE.

It is further objected by the defendants that the company was chartered and letters patent issued in 1870 (prior to the adoption of the new Constitution); that the act 1849, which provides for the manner of holding elections and voting, is part of the company's charter, and is, in fact, a contract with the stockholders, which could only be modified by the consent of both contracting parties, and that the company has never accepted the provisions of the new Constitution.

This objection appears to be plausible, but, in the first place, the law regulating

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee on Industrial Schools, composed of citizens and members of the Central Board of Education, met last evening, Mr. Case in the chair.

Mr. Reese, from the committee which recently visited Harrisburg, reported the action of the Mechanics' High School Board of Trustees of which he is a member. The morning session was taken up with the discussion of the question of technical education and the duty of the State to give opportunity therefor. By resolution the Board set forth the duty of the State to provide for such education at once. The method was next discussed and occupied the greater part of the afternoon, and was participated in by members of the Legislature, particularly the committees on Education and on Finance. Mr. Reese stated the matter, saying that there were three propositions:

First—Establish an institution or institutions of technology throughout the State.

Second—To adapt the common system to tehenical education.

Third—The endownment of chairs of Technology in the private colleges.

Mr. Carson member of the Legislature presented the draft of a bill providing for three districts, Eastern, Western and Middle in the State should establish such institutions. This was discussed at length but owing to the necessary great expense was not approved.

The matter of endowing chairs in the colleges, while it was considered an economical method of introduction of the system, in the minds of many it did not furnish such advantages for the mass, nor would it give the basis required for enlayment and progress.

It was believed most desirable to engraft the technical system with the common school system by which the great mass of all classes would be benefited. The afternoon session was simply an informal one, but of great benefit to the project, leaving the best impression in favor of the extension of the common school system as desired.

In the evening the Board of Trustees met again, and decided to press the bill now pending in the Legislature to engraft with the common school system free hand and line drawing, and make it compulsory. The bill provides that after two years all teachers shall pass an examination in drawing. The Board also decided to press the matter of the appropriation of $50,000, to be divided among the several high schools of the State for technical instruction, of this Pittsburgh would likely get about $10,000.

In consequence of the opposition of some members of the Legislature to appropriating other than the common school fund for educational purposes, it was decided to withdraw the bill for the endowment of chairs in the universities, proposed last winter, and the common school fund or any part of it cannot be deverted to any educational purpose outside of the public schools. The Board passed a resolution warmly indorsing the efforts being made for technical education.

Mr. Reese closed his report by stating that the feeling shown by members of the Legislature and others who met with them was very strong for technical education. Prof. Cross, of Allegheny, spoke most earnestly in favor of the project of technical education, and said that of all places Pittsburgh was preeminently the location to send a school.

The report of Mr. Reese was accepted and thanks tendered.

On motion petitions were ordered to be printed for signatures in favor of the appropriation of $100,000 for a school of technology in Pittsburgh.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

D. W. Evans, bankrupt, this city. An injunction granted against the Masonic Fund Society.

T. F. Bailey, bankrupt, of this city. The composition proceedings were finally confirmed.

C. A. McGonigle, bankrupt, of Blair county. Petition of D. J. Davis, a creditor, for the ascertainment of a lien was presented and the matter referred to Register Botherline.

R. E. Sellers & Co., bankrupts of this city. Composition proceedings finally confirmed.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, this city. On petition order made for sale of certain personal property.

In the matter of Henry Richey vs. Wm. M. Lloyd, of Blair county, an order was made allowing the names of J. M. Thompson and John Thompson to be stricken from the petition for alimony. The above statement must have known that he was lying, and that in all cases of summary conviction were not a tithe of the errors committed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and yet nothing is ever seen in the columns of the *Gazette* on the action of that court. But when a fellow imagines that he is aggrieved by the decision of an Alderman he has only to relate his side of the story to a reporter or an editor in order to insure a storm of abuse against the entire community of Aldermen.

Alderman Smith, in referring to the suggestion of the *Gazette* that the office of Alderman should be abolished, said it would be difficult to provide a law that would take the place of that of Alderman, unless it would be the creation of the office of police magistrate, and the election of persons legally learned in the law to that office. "Men learned in the law" meant attorneys, and some of that class were not overburdened with a knowledge of the law. To illustrate where the law fell about this matter, the speaker related that in the Second ward, Allegheny, a man learned in the law had presented himself as a candidate for Alderman. His candidate was an average lawyer, but the citizens took up a private citizen and elected him in preference to the man learned in the law. This showed, the speaker said, that rather trust a man not particularly learned in the law. To further illustrate the unfitness of men learned in the law to dispense justice, Squire Smith said the same lawyer was in the speaker's office one day, when a man come in to prosecute a neighbor for assault and battery. The man admitted that he struck the first blow, and in return he got knocked down. The Squire advised him not to sue, for he would probably be mucted in the costs. He somehow, however, was induced to go on prosecuting and went away. The lawyer followed him, and by telling him he had a good case induced him to make an information before another magistrate. Some time afterward the man came to the speaker and said he regretted that he did not take his advice, stating that he had been through the Criminal Court, and the trip had cost him seventy-one dollars besides the ten dollars he had given to the man learned in the law.

As to the press, if they would fully state the misdemeanors on the part of Aldermen instead of merely hinting at them, and publish the names of the offenders, he would not complain. But he considered it a flagrant outrage for the press of our city to malign a large class of respectable citizens because of the offenses of a few. One object of this association was to correct the very abuses complained of, and the speaker was in hearty accord with the promotions of the organization.

Remarks to the same effect in the same vein by Aldermen O'Donnell, Donley, Haddock and others.

The Chair said that very few cases of summary conviction were taken by Aldermen, because it was a losing business. In cases in his experience, where he had committed offenders for disorderly conduct he had paid the costs and fines out of his own pocket, and this was the experience of many others. The books of Aldermen were open for inspection—were just as accessible as the records of our courts—and if there was any wrong-doing by Aldermen is could easily be investigated by the press or by any person who might feel an interest in these matters.

After some further informal discussion Alderman Donley moved that the temporary Executive Committee be increased to five members. The motion prevailed, and Alderman D. L. Smith and Robinson were added to the committee.

"Squire Butler said a bill had been drafted differing in some respects from the Carson bill, which would be presented at the next meeting for discussion.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There were very few vacant seats in the Opera House auditorium, last night, when Maggie Mitchell played *Marie* in the "Pearl of Savoy, or the Mother's Prayer; and she played it splendidly, too. It is not necessary to speak at length of this impersonating, as nearly everybody has seen it at least once; and to see it is to admire it. The company gave able and satisfactory support, particularly Messrs. Harris, Irving and King. The audience was large. Miss Mitchell was recalled several times, and her singing elicited many marks of approbation.

At the matinee this afternoon, "Little Barefoot" will be given, and this evening Lorle will form the attraction.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Those desiring seats for Miss Lottie's representations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to be given in Library Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and at Saturday's matinee, will find them on sale at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Where so many good things are embraced in a programme as in that now given by Manager Aim's great company, it is hardly necessary to particularize. Lurline and Watson, the human fish, perform wonders under water; and the little prima donna Reinhart, ought to be heard by everybody. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and a full evening performance.

Runaway Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, in Allegheny City, a serious accident befel Mr. M. P. Murphy, a driver in the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. While proceeding along Lacock street the shafts dropped from their fastenings and striking the horse's heels caused him to run away. Mr. Murphy was pulled from his seat to the ground, and holding on to the lines was dragged a distance of about a square and a half. He was severely injured about the head, a number of cuts and many bruises being inflicted. The injured man was conveyed to his home, No. 49 Wylie avenue, where he was properly cared for.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny letter carriers were provided with new satchels yesterday.

LOUIS [ZITTERBART is announced in a Youngstown paper as Mr. Zidderbark. What's in a name?

AT the next regular meeting of the Central Board of Education, February 8th, the organization for 1876 will be effected.

A MAN named Boyd was arrested yesterday by officer Mulvay, on a charge of the larceny of harness from William Price.

HEINICH and Wunderlich, charged with the robbery of Grim's residence at Bloomfield, on Friday, were yesterday, after a hearing before the Mayor, held for trial.

JAMES MADDREY, a citizen of Glendale, who jumped from the express train on the Fort Wayne road the latter part of last week, and whose arm was broken and head badly bruised, died from his injuries on Monday.

THE Market Committee of Allegheny Councils, at a meeting last evening, nominated J. Murphy for constable and Wm. Smith for sweeper.

CHARLES HOMAN was arrested last night at his cigar shop, on East street, Allegheny, while engaged in demolishing the windows of the establishment. He was locked up for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

HEALTH OFFICER HOCH, of Allegheny, has preferred a charge of nuisance against Jacob Haas, before Alderman McKelvey, for maintaining a slaughter house on Long alley, in the Third ward, the filth of which is permitted to run into the cellars of adjoining houses.

AT the meeting of Councils, Monday next, four members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor are to be elected, two members by each branch. The members whose term expire are Messrs. Kincaid, Fitzsimmons, Boggs and Jones, all of whom are candidates for re-election.

MR. CHAS. W. RICKETSON has declined to act as arbitrator on the part of the Directors elect of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, and Mr. Joseph Dilworth has accepted the position. The next step toward the settlement of the difficulties is for the four gentlemen to choose a fifth.

THE committee appointed by the Coal Exchange to consult with the House Committee on Commerce, received a dispatch yesterday from Hon. J. H. Hopkins, stating that they could not be present before the committee on Friday next. The members of the committee will leave for Washington this evening.

MAYOR PHILLIPS had two hucksters before him yesterday, named Ellen Lafferty and William Woods, charged on oath of Market Constable Smith, with forestalling the market by purchasing chickens from a country man before the hours assigned for market. After a hearing each was fined ten dollars and costs.

IN the absence from the city of Chief Engineer Hamill and Assistant Chief McElroy, who are now in the East, the entire duties of the Fire business devolve upon Assistant Chief Samuel N. Evans. Mr. Evans has shown his fitness for the position, and although he will have his hands full he is equal to the occasion.

OFFICER WILLIAM FOWLER, yesterday arrested a young man named William McClelland, who had in his possession an overcoat too big for him in the pockets of which was a handkerchief marked John A. White. McClelland could give no satisfactory information as to the coat and he has been held. The coat is at the Mayor's office awaiting an owner.

MRS. MARY A. Parker, a woman seventy-three years of age, who lived with her son-in-law, Mr. Braun, on Edna street, in the Sixth ward, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified, but as the attending physician decided that death had resulted from paralysis, an inquest was thought unnecessary.

THE Allegheny *Herald* communicates Beaver are on the *qui vive*, in view of the grand concert to come off at the spacious hall of Beaver College, Friday evening, 28th. The ministers, the choir and the people have been long at the composition of Professor Blessner, and is to have a grand organ and piano accompaniment. President Taylor expects many of the foreign guests and friends will be present on this occasion.

MALICIOUS boys in the the Fifth ward, Allegheny, are in the habit of throwing stones at Uncle Sam's letter boxes. The box at the corner of School street and South Avenue was smashed the other night. The authorities are on the lookout for the vandals, and if caught they will be severely punished. The law imposes a fine not less than $100, and not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years.

WE have already noticed the fact that it was the desire of the Water Committee to exchange rooms in Municipal Hall with the Board of Health, and that the latter Board would seem to be of the opinion that the Health Board have good grounds to object. That office is visited daily by many citizens of whom a large proportion are ladies and ages and infirmities call for the office to ask them to mount to the fourth floor.

ON Monday night Officer Harrison spotted three suspicious persons and followed them to a house in the rear of the Central Relief Engine House. Going in, the officer found the men engaged in dressing a chicken, while they had two other dead fowls in the kettle ready to scald. They were arrested, and gave their names as James Mitchell, Martin Handel and Wm. Fay. Yesterday morning one of the chickens was identified by Mrs. Crowly, who stated, under oath, that it had been stolen from her last night. She said she knew the bird because she had raised it. The prisoners were committed to answer the charge of larceny.

Where Does it all Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy Catarrhal discharges, which they could not blow from the mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its elements to prepare to use as changes it into corruption. The life-fluid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To drive away these foul scraps by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The treatment and best medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines. MWFAT

We Call Especial Attention

to the advertisement of John Stevenson's Sons, of Pittsburgh, in another column of our advertising columns. They offer rare inducements to those wishing goods in their line.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMEOPATHIC

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homeopathic preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

ROWDYISM AT THE MINES.

Mysterious Death of a Dissipated Miner—Threatening Conduct of His Fellow-Workmen—The Citizens Organized for Defense.

WILKESBARRE, January 23.—The village of Nanticoke, a mining locality about nine miles from this city, has been the scene of fearful excitement to-day, and the people are apprehensive that deeds of violence may ensue during the night. Last week the monthly pay took place, and, as is too frequently the case on such occasions, more or less of the Nanticoke miners started off on a regular round of the drinking places. Last evening, as the result of the drunkenness and unskilfulness of the company's employees, the cars having been checked up by "shragging" instead of by regular brakes. The car in which the deceased were riding was thrown off the track, from a trestle work one hundred and four feet high, and it is claimed that the car would not have left the track at all is proper brakes had been used. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McKenney & Son vs. Tenth Ward Bank; Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Milligan *et al*; Cranor vs. Ross *et al*; Elliott vs McDermott, Chambers vs. Gregg; Andrews vs. Warren; Addis vs. City of Pittsburgh; Gregan vs. McNally; Beecher vs. Beecher, wife vs. Colden; Brodest vs. Prager; Marshall vs. Anderson Balance Company.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Grady, indicted for larceny as bailee, on oath of A. Burkhart, was acquitted.

Frank P. Byrnes, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday on oath of W. B. Ross, plead guilty and was sentenced.

R. W. Bowden *alias* Wm. Bell, indicted for fraudulently making and uttering a written instrument, pleaded guilty. A. P. Litchfield paid the costs.

John Lahr was acquitted of a charge of forcible entry and detainer, preferred by Wm. P. Harden, and the costs were divided.

Thomas Murdock was convicted of a charge of forcible entry and detainer, preferred by Charles Neff. W. C. Murdock was acquitted.

Mary Ann Paul, indicted for larceny, was discharged on a *nol. pros.*

Chippy Long, charged with burglary, in entering the house of John Strub, in Lawrenceville, was acquitted.

Jennie West charged with fornication, was discharged on a *nol pros.*

James McDade, charged with misdemeaner under the livery act, was acquitted, and the prosecutor, Andrew Griffith, was ordered to pay the costs.

Daniel Lonsteter was fined $50 for assault and battery, and the jury is out.

John Nine is on trial for larceny of a sewing machine, by bailee, Miss Carroll, of Temperanceville, being the prosecutor.

The following are the names of the "Troubadours whose recent performance at Library Hall in aid of the Ladies' Deposition Fund elicited such large and fashionable audience. The entertainment is likely to be repeated for some worthy object. They are: Messrs. C. B. Gillespie, Ed. Jackman, W. Hemrick, Will Cain, Denny McKnight, Paul Boehme, Will Orr, Mr. Vandervoort, Mr. Hagan, Chris. Ihmsen, F. Dohrman, Frank Paulson, F. Sellers, T. Speer, Mr. Schmertz, Mr. Watt, Mr. Thompson, John Earle, the Crawford Brothers, Lew Love, Mr. Adams, Alexander McGunnigle and Mr. Watterson, twenty-four all told.

MR. COGHRAN, agent of the Postoffice Department, is again in the city looking after the matter of the site for the proposed new building.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF McKEE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Judge Dillon rendered a decision upon the opening of the trial of Wm. McKee, this morning, ruling that the case must go on. The conspiracy had been one of numerous acts, and extended over a long period of time, and the allegations of the conspirators or accomplices must be heard. If, however, when the case should be all in and the connection of McKee with the conspiracy should rest solely on the testimony of accomplices, then the Court would instruct the jury how little weight was to be attached to their evidence. The intimation was that the evidence of the ring and McKee's connection with them, would not be alone sufficient.

Following the decision of the Judge, the testimony of S